BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.

DRAFT

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1963/1968.

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BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1963/1968

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PART I

GENERAL

I. THE COUNTRY

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

1. The Bechuanaland Protectorate has not yet been wholly surveyed but it is estimated to cover 222,000 square miles at a mean altitude of 3,300 feet. Entirely landlocked, it is bounded on the South-East by the Transvaal Province of the Republic of South Africa, on the North-East by Southern Rhodesia, on the North by Northern Rhodesia and the Caprivi Strip, on the West by South West Africa and on the South by the Cape Province of the Republic of South Africa.

NATURAL REGIONS

2. A plateau at a height of about 4,000 feet, which forms the watershed between the Molopo and Notwani Rivers in the South and swings Northward from a point about 20 miles West of Kanye all the way to the border of Southern Rhodesia, divides the country into two dominant topographical regions, characterised by two drainage systems. To the East of the plateau, active ephemeral streams flow latitudinally into the Marico, Notwani and Limpopo Rivers; to the West, an inactive internal system, which at one time drained this tableland into the great Makarikari Flats, is now mantled by a deep layer of sand. Within this vast flat region, three further sub-regions can be discerned: the Kalahari Desert, the Okavango Swamps and the Northern Crown lands area.

(a) The Eastern Protectorate

3. Although this stretch of country is broken by a series of rocky hills and is covered, particularly along its Eastern margin and over its Northern half by relatively dense bush and mopane growth, its rainfall is sufficient to produce good pasturage. The existence of grasses of high food value in many parts, the proximity of the water-table and the presence of water at shallow depths in the sand beds of the rivers and streams for most of the year, combine to make this an excellent cattle-rearing region. Most of the arable land is also situated in the Eastern Protectorate where a mean annual rainfall of 20 inches is normally sufficient for the production of grain sorghum. In the South-East, climate and soils are suitable for the production of maize under dryland cultivation. 80% of the population live in this region.

(b) The Kalahari Desert

4. West of the plateau which marks the boundary of the Eastern Protectorate the ground falls to the great expanse of the Kalahari Desert, a level sandy tract closely covered with thorn bush and grass, extending 300 miles to the West and bounded by the Makarikari Salt Pans and the

Botletle River in the North. Rainfall in the Kalahari Desert varies from 20 inches in the East to a scant 9 inches in the South-West. Precipitation, however, tends to be erratic, is frequently of a local nature and in any one locality tends to vary between wide limits. Surface water is absent except for limited accumulations in flat, sandy clay-floored depressions in the sandveld which are known as pans and in dams built as a result of tribal initiative or the provision of post war development funds. Along the Eastern margin of this region, where the sand mantle thins out, and in the North-West on the Ghanzi plateau which extends into the desert from South West Africa, potable underground water supplies have been developed. Elsewhere underground water tends to be saline and sweet water supplies are rare. Where potable water is found in the desert, small Bakgalahadi communities gather with their cattle, but there is virtually no arable land. For the most part, this region is inhabited only by shy bands of "wild" Kalahari Bushmen.

(c) The Okavango Swamps

5. The Okavango delta forms a rough triangle with sides of about 180 miles and lies in the remote North-Western corner of Bechuanaland known as Ngamiland. Apart from the marginal Limpopo, Chobe and Zambesi Rivers, the delta is the only source of permanent surface water in the Protectorate. The Okavango River, which flows into the Swamps, is estimated to have an average flow of 9,000 cusecs at Shakawe, but the whole of this flow is either trapped in the sudd-like swamps where it evaporates, or disappears in the sand bed of the Botletle River. The swamps themselves cover an area of 6,500 square miles. They are infested with tsetse fly which is harboured by the shade trees and dense undergrowth, and is spread beyond the margins of the swamps by wild game, an advance which is being arrested by game destruction and by clearing the bush between the swamps and the open veld. The perimeter of this area is inhabited by the Batawana and allied tribes, numbering 40,000. They are chiefly pastoralists and the cattle population of the district is 120,000, but crops can be produced utilising the residual moisture of the soil in areas which are subject to seasonal flooding, or in other areas under normal rainfall conditions.

(d) The Northern Crown Lands

6. The Kalahari Desert extends North of the Botletle River and the Makarikari depression into the Northern Crown lands where it gives way to belts of indigenous forest and dense bush sustained by the higher rainfall of the region. Valuable stands of Mukwa (Rhodesian teak) and Mukusi cover extensive areas, while in other parts, where poorer soils are found, Mopane forests predominate. The availability of ground water resources, particularly in the Southern and Eastern sections, and the existence of

suitable soils and reliable rainfall in the North-Eastern corner of this sub-region indicate a favourable development potential. The remaining areas are populated only by vast herds of game, in whose migratory path the Northern Crown lands lie. Elephant numbers alone are estimated at over 10,000. As in the case of the Kalahari Desert, the human population is sparsely scattered around the perimeter.

THE CLIMATE

7. The climate of the Bechuanaland Protectorate is tropical, sub-tropical and temperate, and varies with latitude and altitude. The Tropic of Capricorn bisects the Territory. Summers, the rainy season, are hot. although tempered at times by North-Easterly breezes; winters are dry with wide diurnal temperature variations which occasionally give rise to frosts. There is some malaria in the North of the Territory, particularly in the vicinity of the Okavango Swamps, but the climate is generally healthy.

II. THE PEOPLE

POPULATION

8. In the absence of reliable census figures, the population of the Protectorate is estimated at approximately 450,000 persons, of whom 3,000 are Europeans, 1,000 of mixed racial origins, 300 Asians, an unknown number (between 2,000 and 10,000) Bushmen and the remainder Africans. The mathematical population density, one of the lowest in the world, is roughly only 2.5 persons to the square miles, but in fact 80% of the Territory's population is concentrated within a narrow belt of land in the Eastern Protectorate on either side of the railway line. The remaining 20% of the population is thinly scattered in small village communities across the Western reaches of the Territory; 10% live in Ngamiland, mainly along the periphery of the swamps; 3% live in the Ghanzi district and in the South-Eastern Kalahari. The unevenness of distribution is further exaggerated by the fact that a great majority of the people in the more populous Eastern Protectorate live in relatively few villages and towns, the largest being Kanye (30,000); Serowe (30,000); Molepolole (20,000); and Mochudi (12,000). It is only where freehold land is available - in Lobatsi, Gaberones and Tuli Blocks and in the Tati and Ghanzi districts - that the population is more evenly distributed, and it is here that the main concentrations of Europeans are located.

9. A full census was taken in the years 1921, 1936 and 1946 and a sample census in 1956, but neither the earlier nor the more recent counts are sufficiently accurate to permit an assessment of the current rate of population growth. A full census is due to be held in 1964 with the aid of funds provided under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance.

SOCIAL FACTORS

10. The indigenous peoples of Bechuanaland consist of a number of Tswana-speaking tribes and sub-tribes. Many of them are inter-related and they are grouped together in eight Tribal Territories which range in size from almost 45,000 square miles to a mere 70 square miles. Seven Tribal Territories fall in the Eastern Protectorate, the eighth being the Batawana Tribal Territory covering approximately 36,000 square miles in the North-Western corner of the Protectorate.

11. In all eight of the Tribal Territories, many of the social pre-requisites for modern economic development are still absent. Collective security is provided by the extended family and, on a wider plane, by the tribe, to the detriment of capital formation and individual advancement. Communal land ownership and the tribal obligation to maintain periods of residence at the centres of tribal administration, which keeps the menfolk away from their agricultural activities for several months of the year, militate against investment in the land and improved methods of production. Similarly, the persistent tendency to regard cattle as a bank account rather than a commercial investment retards the improvement of the quality of the national herd.

12. On the other hand there are signs of a growing desire for higher standards of living and for better education. With this desire comes an acceptance of the fact that modifications of old social institutions and customs are necessary, and the views of the progressive individuals become more articulate every year.

RACE RELATIONS

13. With no incident of racial violence to mar its history, Bechuanaland has developed quietly into a non-racial state. All public services are integrated, and the few remaining vestiges of statutory discrimination are being carefully investigated and eliminated. Inter racial social contacts are increasing.

III. PHYSICAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

14. Visitors to the Protectorate are often struck by the arid nature of the country and its apparent poverty. These impressions are superficial and for too long they have contributed to an underlying assumption that the Territory's resources are insufficient to support a viable economy. Until recently physical resources have remained virtually unexplored and, although soils and climate are generally unsuitable for intensive agricultural production, evidence is accumulating from reconnaissance soil, geological, hydrological and fauna surveys and from mineral prospecting that the Protectorate has a potential which calls for more intensive resource surveys followed by planned development in the future.

LAND .../

LAND

(a) Pastures

15. The Protectorate's principal physical resources are its natural pastures and bush, which provide excellent feed for cattle except in certain limited areas where trace element deficiencies exist. In the pods of the acacia, the commonest tree family in Bechuanaland, and the bush foliage, notably Mopane leaves, the Territory has a nutritious fodder reserve on which cattle can maintain remarkable condition in years of drought. Despite the quality of its pastures and the recuperative capacity of its grasses after drought, the grasslands of Bechuanaland are a resource which requires careful management. In the Eastern Protectorate, where the higher rainfall and better soils produce good grazing and can support a stocking rate of one head of cattle per 20 acres, overstocking can quickly lead to bush encroachment; in the West on the Kalahari sands the natural pastures have proved to be fragile, though virtually nothing is known scientifically about the carrying capacity of this sandveld, nor is it known what ecological changes may follow utilisation. Throughout the Territory extensive ranching systems must be employed and careful control exercised in order to achieve sustained yield.

(b) Arable

16. The total arable area in the Protectorate is estimated at 8 million acres, of which about 500,000 acres, or roughly 6% is under cultivation. The greater part of this land falls in the Eastern Protectorate where crops of sorghum, maize and beans are produced under dryland conditions mainly by African producers using traditional methods of cultivation. Because of the predominance of sandy soils which are subject to wind and sheet erosion, this is again a resource which requires skilled husbandry.

17. An area of irrigable land exists along the Limpopo River in the Tuli Block where outstanding citrus crops have been harvested. The full potential of irrigation in this and other areas has still to be explored, and further developments must await the completion of soil and hydrological surveys.

WATER

(a) Surface Water Resources

18. The Territory's apparent poverty of surface water resources is to some extent illusory. While it is true that, with the exception of the Okavango River system, a few natural sponges and the Chobe, Zambesi and Limpopo Rivers along stretches of Bechuanaland's borders, there are no permanent surface water supplies in the Protectorate, a recent reconnaissance survey has indicated that a surface water potential does

exist .../

exist. It is a rare year, for example, when the sand rivers of the Eastern Protectorate do not come down in flash-floods; carrying many millions of gallons of water out of the country. Similarly, valuable rainwater is lost through evaporation except where it is trapped in natural pans or in simple earth dams.

(b) Underground Water Resources

19. The underground water resources of the Eastern Protectorate constitute one of the Territory's most important natural assets, for without borehole development the utilisation of some of the best grazing areas would be impossible. Vast expanses of sweet veld still support no cattle except in exceptionally good years when the pans retain water; in other parts drilling has produced only saline or poisonous supplies. Throughout most of the Kalahari sections of the Territory knowledge of the recharge sources of underground water supplies is incomplete, and it is possible that in some areas pockets of fossil water are being exhausted.

MINERALS

20. Systematic mineral investigational work was only begun in 1949 and knowledge of the full mineral potential of the Territory is thus incomplete. Active mining is at present confined to asbestos and manganese in the South-Eastern corner of the Territory. Large resources of low grade coal have been proved at Mamabula, and to the West of Palapye close to the railway line. Copper, lead and nickel occurrences have been revealed in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory and are being actively investigated. In the Bangwaketsi and Bakwena Tribal Territories, copper, lead, zinc and fluorspar mineralisation is known to occur. Diamond prospecting is being undertaken by leading mining companies over wide areas of the Territory, while hydro-carbon occurrences in the Radisele area have been discovered and are being explored. Basic mineral resources, such as limestone, clays, iron ore and diatomite, also exist in the Territory.

21. One mineral resource which has been the subject of detailed investigation and is known to have a rich potential, is the extensive sodium carbonate/bicarbonate-bearing brine deposits which occur as ground waters in the Makarikari depression. Production of common salt, soda ash and sodium sulphate from these brines could supply valuable export commodities.

FORESTS

22. The Northern Crown lands possess extensive indigenous timber resources, comprising both major and minor exploitable species. Comprehensive surveys are now being undertaken to allow for a detailed assessment of resources before concessions are granted.

GAME

23. In the wide variety of its fauna, the Protectorate holds resources which are fast being depleted in many African countries, and which have economic potential both as a reservoir of food in times of drought and starvation and as a major attraction to tourists and sportsmen. In the words of a mission of experts who visited the Territory in 1962 under a joint F.A.O./I.U.C.N. enterprise "the total wild life resources of the Protectorate are second to none in Africa". Game Reserves have been proclaimed in the central Kalahari Desert and in the Northern Crown lands in an attempt to stabilise game concentrations and to protect this resource. The Chobe Game Reserve has already proved attractive to tourists, and the heavy concentrations of big game in adjacent areas have recently been made available to hunting safari companies for controlled shooting.

HUMAN RESOURCES

(a) Labour

24. In Bechuanaland, as in many pastoral countries, labour is one of the least developed and least utilised resources. Of a total potential labour force of some 196,000 persons, only 33,500 have regular paid employment, and of these 20,000 are employed in the Republic of South Africa, mainly on the mines but also on farms and in domestic service. Additional numbers of men and women find seasonal employment in the Republic during the harvest months. The remainder of the able-bodied adult men and women and a considerable proportion of the young men and children of school-going age are engaged in stock raising or agriculture on a subsistence level. There is consequently little unemployment but much underemployment and low per capita outputs.

(b) Entrepreneurs

25. Shortage of capital partly accounts for the lack of entrepreneurs. Such industrial development as has already taken place has been undertaken by external entrepreneurs, either by South Africans or by the Commonwealth Development Corporation. Commerce and the service industries, on the other hand, are largely controlled by Europeans and Indians who reside in the Territory. Increasing numbers of Africans are venturing into this field.

(c) Professional and Technical Skills

26. The Government with its preponderance of expatriate senior staff represents the major, and in some categories the only source of professional and technical skills in the country. There is no doctor, lawyer or auditor in the Territory outside Government Service, and mechanics, electricians and artisans are scarce. While training facilities now exist in the Protectorate and a growing number of students are attending

universities .../

universities, there remains a real shortage of professional and technical personnel in the country.

(d) Political Leadership

27. Through long experience with tribal organisation and as a result of service in the councils of the national government including the Executive and Legislative Councils established in 1961, a body of highly responsible, political leaders has emerged. In the successful operation of the 1961 constitution and in recent negotiations for a more advanced constitution these leaders have displayed a flair for co-operation and compromise which is unusual in an emergent African territory.

IV. THE ECONOMY

28. Reduced to general terms, Bechuanaland's economic problems are by no means unique among underdeveloped countries. The fragile economy is based internally on a livestock industry which, because of its reliance on open-range ranching methods is singularly vulnerable to drought and outbreaks of disease; and externally on fluctuating, competitive markets. On the other hand, the country is generally underpopulated, and can, even under present conditions, produce an export commodity of reasonable quality, namely beef, for which good market prospects appear to exist in the long run.

29. The slow transition from a subsistence to a cash economy is already taking place in the Protectorate. Education and exposure to the higher standards of living enjoyed by the European communities have awakened a desire among the African people for the material benefits of Western civilisation, and increasing numbers have abandoned subsistence farming to engage in economic activities yielding wage or profit incomes. The cash needs of the majority, however, are still satisfied by the sale of a few head of stock or by a short period of employment. The percentage of the national income which is saved or channelled into productive investments is consequently small.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR

LIVESTOCK

30. The livestock and dairy industries contribute roughly 87% of the value of Bechuanaland's exports, amounting to £2,750,000, and wholly or partially employ approximately 98% of the population. As will be seen from the graph at Appendix I of Part I exports of cattle and carcases averaged 70,000 a year during the years 1954 - 1958. In 1959, when Bechuanaland beef broke into overseas markets, the average rose to 90,000, representing a 7.5% take-off on a total cattle population estimated at 1,350,000, and in 1962 the record figure of 112,000 was attained. Increased export figures are expected in future.

31. .../

31. Production costs are exceptionally low in the Protectorate since a high proportion of the cattle slaughtered or exported on the hoof is raised by African producers in the Tribal Territories who enjoy free use of tribal grazing and are unencumbered by fencing, borehole development and maintenance costs. On the other hand, the cattle produced under these conditions are rarely able to command the higher beef grades, and are more prone to bruising in transit to the abattoir, being wilder.

32. Except for 15,000 to 20,000 head which are sent annually to Rhodesia all exports of cattle are channelled through the abattoir at Lobatsi. African producers have, since 1954, marketed direct to the abattoir in increasing numbers, bypassing the traditional marketing agents, the traders and speculators. In 1954, there were only 12 registered African suppliers; in 1962 the number had increased to 1,500. The traders, nevertheless, still perform a valuable service, particularly in the event of an outbreak of foot and mouth when they alone purchase cattle and keep money circulating. The European freehold farmers also play a valuable role in the industry by conditioning African cattle and maintaining a regular flow of slaughter stock to the abattoir.

33. Goats, sheep, pigs and poultry are raised mainly to supply internal markets, and furnish less than 1% of exports.

34. Dairy products earn approximately £64,000 a year. Most of the cream which is processed at the Francistown creamery is supplied by small African stock-owners in the Francistown and Bamangwato districts who rely heavily on their income from this source. Commercial milking is undertaken only at two other places - along the Molopo river in the South, and around Ghanzi in the West. Most of this cream is sent to dairies in South Africa and South West Africa respectively.

AGRICULTURE

35. Agriculture is second only to cattle production in economic importance in Bechuanaland, yielding crops worth an estimated £1,395,000 in average rainfall years. At present, however, crop exports represent only 6% (about £200,000) of total exports. The remainder is consumed locally. Grain sorghum, maize, beans and pulses, millet and ground nuts are the main crops, but small quantities of citrus and cotton are grown for export.

36. Most of this agricultural produce is grown by Africans in the Tribal Territories to satisfy individual subsistence requirements. Agricultural holdings are correspondingly small and labour-intensive methods are employed. Despite its importance as a food supplier - grains constitute the staple diet - agriculture is still largely a part-time activity; few producers live at their arable holdings; all maintain cattle posts, often at some distance from their lands areas. The

inadequacy of the internal marketing organisation and storage facilities frequently results in concurrent exports and imports of grain products, while the dependence on traditional methods of crop husbandry makes this the most hazardous sector of the economy. Yet, because technological innovations and improved management systems impinge on traditional social institutions less in the field of agriculture than they do in the livestock industry, the output of this sector can the more easily be increased. Public expenditure in agricultural extension services, as past experience has revealed, can increase productivity most effectively.

37. Little attempt has so far been made in the private sector to develop cash or fodder crops. A few freehold farmers in the Tuli Block have achieved excellent results with citrus and flower bulbs under irrigation, and promising experiments with cotton have been conducted. With the recent development of improved insecticides, cotton appears to be a crop well suited for production by progressive farmers in the Tribal Territories and for which there are prospects of a satisfactory market in the Republic of South Africa. There is also a demand for fodder in the Republic, and several irrigation schemes have been laid out along the Limpopo River to cater for this market.

INDUSTRY

38. Industrial development is in its infancy, yet some 92% of the Territory's exports pass through one or another of the few industries that presently operate. Most of these industries process livestock products, and, with the exception of the soap factory and maize mill, sell only a fraction of their output in the Territory.

39. By far the most important secondary industry in Bechuanaland is the Lobatsi abattoir. Financed originally by the Commonwealth Development Corporation (C.D.C.), it has since been formed into a company, Bechuanaland Protectorate Abattoirs Limited, with the C.D.C. owning 50% of the shares, the Government and a producers' trust owning 25% each. This company markets carcases to the Republic of South Africa, the Rhodesias and the Congo, and its subsidiary, Export and Canning Company Limited, handles overseas exports mainly to Great Britain and Europe. A canning section, built on to the abattoir by the Export and Canning Company Limited, came into operation in March, 1963.

40. An independently owned soap factory which is also situated in Lobatsi, purchases its raw tallow from the abattoir, and supplies much of the Protectorate's rough soap requirements.

41. The bonemeal factory at Francistown is another small undertaking with an output which rarely exceeds 1,300 tons a year, but it provides an adequate market for the bones which accumulate throughout the country.

42. .../

42. Because of its high fixed overheads and the seasonal and annual fluctuations of cream supplies, the Francistown creamery is a marginal enterprise, run on slender profits and suffering occasional losses. Bechuanaland is a member of the South African Dairy Industry Control Board and exports its butter surplus through the Board. The movement of the headquarters to Gaberones will swell the internal market appreciably, but, until the creamery is assured of an annual production of 500,000 lbs. of butter, it can hardly prosper.

43. The only other industries of significance are the maize mill at Lobatsi and the tannery at Shashi, both of which have recently started operations. Both are privately owned and both are doing well, the former processing 167,000 bags of maize in 1962/1963. The tannery purchases many of the hides supplied by the Lobatsi abattoir and also processes wildebeeste hides which have recently been introduced in Southern Africa for the manufacture of mining boots and for which no organised market previously existed in the Territory.

MINING AND MINERAL INVESTIGATION

44. Mining accounts for only 5.5% of Bechuanaland's exports at the present time. Nevertheless mineral exports since 1949 have earned a total of £1,682,190. The sale of prospecting rights makes a valuable contribution to Tribal and Government revenues.

45. Asbestos occurrences were known to exist in the Moshaneng area of the Bangwaketsi Tribal Territory before 1928 and sporadic mining activity took place between 1928 and 1948. Since 1951, when mining operations were restarted, 14,812 short tons valued at £1,514,665 have been recovered and exported. A new mill was installed in 1962 which should increase monthly production by 40%.

46. During the early phases of a geological mapping programme which has been conducted by the Geological Survey Department since 1949, manganese ore occurrences were located South of Kanye in the Bangwaketsi Tribal Territory. 45,787 short tons of manganese ore valued at £341,093 have been exported since active mining began in 1957. Manganese ore is also mined in the Bamalete Tribal Territory, and exports to date total 28,533 short tons worth £95,790.

47. Apart from gold and silver, of which small quantities are sold each year, the only other mineral which has been exploited is kyanite. Between 1951 and 1957, 10,396 short tons valued at £94,765, were recovered from a deposit near Francistown.

48. Although mineral development has not produced the economic upsurge in Bechuanaland which accompanied the discovery of diamonds and gold in South Africa, and copper in Northern Rhodesia, it is confidently

expected ... /

expected that this sector of the economy will make an increasing contribution to the domestic product over the next five years. Detailed investigations are being carried out both by the Government Geological Survey Department and by private enterprise in various areas with promising results.

49. The Rhodesian Selection Trust Company, through its subsidiary, Bamangwato Concessions Limited, has conducted regional geochemical surveys in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory, which have revealed encouraging copper anomalies which merit further investigation. The Geological Survey Department has completed an examination of the coal-field areas adjacent to the railway line also in the Bamangwato Tribal Territory. In one area, reserves of coal with calorific values at 11 to 12 lbs./lb., and ash contents of 12 to 18.3% totalling 150 million tons were proved down to a depth of 450 feet. In a second area total reserves proved were 163 million tons over 17 square miles in the case of the lower coal seam; and 245 million tons over 13 square miles in the case of the upper seam. The lower seam, with an average thickness of 8 feet, is of higher and more consistent quality, and has a mean calorific value of 11.08/lb. and 14.7% ash content. Efforts to interest a mining company in these resources are continuing.

50. In 1959 the Geological Survey Department drew the attention of the Rhodesian Selection Trust Exploration Company to the economic potential of sodium-carbonate brines of the Makarikari region. The Company began investigations in the Sua Pan area in 1960, and with the active assistance of the Geological Survey Department has drilled test boreholes for pump testing purposes and to obtain cores of the aquifer. It has conducted sampling and analyses of the country brines and pilot solar evaporation studies to determine the chemical equilibria attained during beneficiation. The stage has now been reached where consideration is being given to the production of 60,000 tons of soda ash and the sale of 40,000 tons of salt per annum. The brines, partially beneficiated by solar evaporation on the site, would be pumped 100 miles to a chemical refinery on the railhead at Shashi. The Company will make its final decision on this project early in 1964 after a number of important factors have been studied.

51. The graph at Appendix 2 of Part I shows the value of mineral exports during the years 1949 to 1962.

COMMERCE

52. Trading stores and general dealers are widely scattered throughout the Territory and perform a variety of functions in the national economy. In their primary distributive capacity, the traders make a reasonably wide selection of goods available to the public, though in fact they rely heavily on a high volume of small sales in a few commodities, mainly foodstuffs, clothing and fuel. Many traders also hold selling agencies for

large ... /

large external firms, or maintain postal agencies; others augment their trading incomes by running transport services, restaurants, butcheries and bakeries.

53. The traders also provide local markets for garden produce, small stock and poultry, hides, bones and horns. By so doing they keep money in circulation and act as channels through which these rural products pass to the larger towns, to the hide exporters and to the bonemeal factory. During foot and mouth outbreaks, when cattle movements are restricted, they have to act as cattle buyers for the people in their districts, and their financial resources are then often strained to breaking point.

54. Of the 500 existing trading licences about two-fifths are held by Africans, a considerable number of whom acquired their commercial expertise as clerks in the employment of established merchants.

55. In addition to the traders, there are two commercial banks operating in the Territory with branches in the main centres and agencies in outlying areas; and a few wholesalers.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

56. The Protectorate is poorly equipped with service industries. Hotels exist at Lobatsi, Mahalapye, Palapye, Francistown, Kasane, Maun and Ghanzi, providing simple accommodation; there are three building contractors; nine service stations; and a sprinkling of carpentry, tailoring and laundry businesses. Public transport facilities comprise the railway, which links the South African and Rhodesian networks via the Eastern Protectorate; a small internal airline, which runs a weekly five-seater passenger service to most of the larger centres but caters mainly for Government needs; and a few road transport and bus services.

THE PUBLIC SECTOR

57. Since 1956, the public sector, expanding faster than the economy as a whole, has commanded an increasingly important role in the economy. Although the Government does not at present participate actively in economic activities of a profit-making nature, except in its capacity as part-owner of the Lobatsi abattoir, it has become the single largest employer of labour in the Territory, a major agent of capital formation, and, through its Agricultural and Revolving Loan Funds, an important source of capital for the private sector. In addition, it administers the normal public works, telecommunications, veterinary, agricultural and social services, and provides specialist technical advice, particularly in the fields of mineral exploitation, crop production and water development.

58. .../

58. There are no public utilities in the territory, but the power and water supply plants at Francistown, which have been acquired by the Central Government, have recently been leased to the newly constituted Francistown Township Authority, which has assumed responsibility for the maintenance of these services.

EXTERNAL TRADE

59. In accordance with a customs agreement concluded with the South African government in [illegible] (and currently being re-negotiated), there are no tariffs between the two countries except in respect of the importation into the Protectorate of spirits, and certain wines and malt manufactured in South Africa. Through this agreement Bechuanaland is at the same time relieved of the cost of maintaining customs posts along four-fifths of its borders, and granted access to a considerable market for its beef, butter, surplus crops and labour. Imports from countries outside the customs area are, however, subject to tariffs laid down by the South African government. South Africa, for its part, exports manufactured goods, processed foodstuffs, vehicles and other mechanical equipment to Bechuanaland, and enjoys a favourable balance of trade. The Protectorate is also party to a trade agreement with the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland which marginally increases the volume of trade between the two countries.

60. The graphs in Appendices 3 and 4 of Part I, showing Bechuanaland's exports and imports during the years 1956 to 1960, bear witness to the instability of the economy. The small favourable trade balance in 1959 is bracketed by years of deficits in which drought or outbreaks of foot and mouth disease crippled the livestock industry. The general imbalance of trade, however, is to some extent redressed by incomes earned by migrant labourers in the Republic of South Africa and spent in Bechuanaland. In 1960, for example, [illegible]56,000 was brought into the country in deferred pay and remittances. The table below gives a comparison between imports and exports over the 5 year period 1957 - 1961.

	1957 £	1958 £	1959 £	1960 £	1961 £
Total Imports	[illegible]	3,503,647	3,406,560	3,282,692	3,227,474
Total Exports	[illegible]	2,599,088	3,410,313	2,686,944	3,700,000
Balance of Trade	- [illegible]	- 904,559	+ 3,753	- 595,748	+ 472,526

V. ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL BACKGROUND

61. Since 1885 the Protectorate has been administered by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. The title of the Resident Commissioner's

post .../

post has recently been changed to that of Her Majesty's Commissioner, with the status of a Colonial Governor and/ Her Majesty's Commissioner is now responsible direct to the Secretary of State. The Territory's headquarters, which are at present situated at Mafeking, 16 miles from the South-Eastern corner of Bechuanaland in the Republic of South Africa, will be transferred to Gaberones in the first half of 1965. The anomaly of the headquarters being outside the Territory greatly increases administrative overheads and attenuates the contacts between the central government on the one hand and the local governments and peoples of the Territory on the other.

62. Functions of local government are shared variously by the District Administration, by the Tribal Administrations and by Township Authorities. The District Administration, which is an arm of the central government, is responsible for the administration of justice, and co-ordinates the activities of the government departments in the field. The Tribal Administrations, under the titular and executive leadership of the Chiefs, have wide responsibilities which include the maintenance of law and order in accordance with tribal customs, tax collection and primary education. Close liaison is maintained between the District and Tribal Administrations. Two Township Authorities, performing conventional municipal functions, have been formed in Francistown, and a third is about to be set up at Lobatsi.

63. In 1961 a new constitution was inaugurated by an Order-in-Council which established an Executive Council presided over by Her Majesty's Commissioner, consisting of five official Members and four appointed unofficial Members. This Council meets every week and advises Her Majesty's Commissioner in the discharge of his executive functions. At the same time a Legislative Council was created composed of three ex officio Members, seven nominated official Members and twenty-one elected Members, of whom ten are African, ten European and one Asian.

64. An African Council was also instituted as part of the 1961 constitution, replacing the former African Advisory Council. This Council is presided over by Her Majesty's Commissioner and consists of seven official members, the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes sitting as permanent ex officio members, thirty-two members elected by Tribal or District Councils, and up to two unofficial members appointed by Her Majesty's Commissioner. An important function of the African Council is to act as an electoral college for the purpose of electing ten Africans from amongst its unofficial members to sit as Members of the Legislative Council. Its other function is to advise Her Majesty's Commissioner on a range of matters affecting Africans only, such as the Chieftainship, African courts and customary law.

65. .../

65. There are two main political parties in the Territory, the People's Party, which was formed early in 1961, and the Democratic Party, which came on the scene later in the same year. The majority of the African Members in the Legislative Council are members of the Democratic Party, and their leader, Mr. Seretse Khama, is a Member of the Executive Council. Both parties are committed to the goal of independence and constitutional talks recently entered into with representative political leaders have indicated full agreement on the form of the next constitution. The prospects of maintaining stability in the more advanced stages of constitutional development therefore appear to be good.

VI. THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

POLICY AND PRIORITIES

66. It is proposed to establish a statistical organisation with the aid of U.N.E.P.T.A. funds. In the absence of statistical services in the past a pragmatic approach has had to be adopted towards development planning in Bechuanaland. Nevertheless multi-year planning techniques have been employed since 1946 and these have enabled the Government to take stock of the social, economic and political health of the nation, and to consider possible means of improvement. Experience with development planning of this nature has revealed additional benefits emanating from a four- or five-year plan: it brings consistency to programmes, enhances inter-departmental co-ordination, and enables purchasing divisions to place orders in time. The 1963/1968 Development Plan for Bechuanaland, however, does not constitute an immutable chart of action; it will be revised annually, altered in the light of new information if necessary, and married with future plans.

67. Although the schemes listed in Chapter VII of the Plan call for £10,154,000 of aid from external sources, it should not be assumed that the people of the Protectorate will play a purely acquisitive part in the development of their country, or that their Government has adopted a charitable posture. On the contrary, the people will be required to carry, and wish to carry, the maximum fiscal burden consistent with economic growth. In the past few years a Personal Tax has been introduced; several licence fees and levies have been raised; and Graded and Income Taxes have been revised. Further tax reforms are already receiving attention and proposals to raise medical fees will shortly be discussed in the Legislative Council. Careful consideration is also being given to the possibility of reducing public expenditure by passing drilling costs and expenses incurred in equipping and maintaining water supplies as far as possible to the users.

68. .../

68. There is, however, a distinct limit to the extent to which wider application of income taxes can be used to augment revenues in a country not yet emerged from a subsistence economy. Because a great number of people have small annual cash incomes - £50 or less - and keep no records, the cost of income tax collection is proportionately high. Indirect taxes are likely to be less expensive and easier to gather as a large part of the national income passes through a limited number of hands; i.e. the traders, the abattoir, etc. But here again care will have to be exercised to ensure that commercial incentives are not blunted.

69. Apart from the greater fiscal burden which they will be carrying during the development period, the people of the Territory show a readiness to co-operate in local government reforms, and to assume more responsibility for their own welfare through self-help activities. To assist them in this latter task, extension staff will be increased (see Schemes A.5, B.1 and B.2), a co-operative movement will be launched (see Scheme C.1) and the ground will be prepared for community development in the Territory (see Scheme M.1).

70. The stimulation of the private sector is an integral part of development policy in Bechuanaland. In this connection it is clear that Government can play a useful role in the shaping of attitudes favourable to economic growth and it was in the exercise of this function that Government introduced the question of land tenure reforms in the African Council in 1962 and sent officers to meetings of Tribal Councils to explain what was meant by land tenure reform, and describe the benefits which could be derived from it. Through the provision of loan funds and public services it is also possible for the Government to create wider economic opportunities for the private sector and remove barriers to progress. A National Development Bank project has been included in the Plan to this end (see Scheme E). Expenditure on infrastructure developments is designed to have the same effect (see Schemes for Economic Surveys G.1 - 8, for Water Development, Schemes H.1 - 4, for Communications, I.1 and 2 and for Electricity, J.1 and 2). Government also proposes to encourage the growth of service and secondary industries through the maximum use of private enterprise in its construction and maintenance programmes, and through tax concessions and other legislative inducements to attract foreign capital and new industries. Virtually all of the projects connected with the establishment of the headquarters at Gaberones, for example, will be entrusted to private firms under contract. (See Schemes in the R. series.)

71. The economic problems of undeveloped countries cannot be divorced from social and political reality. This is particularly true of Bechuanaland. Every opportunity has accordingly been taken to involve the people in the planning process through consultation with the advisory committees of the Legislative Council. Similarly, political

forces ..../

forces have played their part in shaping the design of the Plan. Whereas in the past development plans were prepared on the assumption that the Territory would remain indefinitely in a dependent condition, the 1963/1968 Plan stems from a changed background. Constitutional development has taken place; political parties have emerged with nationalist sentiments. There is no reason for thinking that Bechuanaland will ignore the precipitous movement of the colonial world towards political independence, nor can it be assumed that its inability to balance its budget will unduly delay the event. Indeed, it seems certain that the Territory will achieve independent political status before it reaches a state of economic viability.

72. The proximity of political independence both introduces an element of urgency into development planning as a whole, and elevates the importance of expenditure in programmes which are not directly productive in an economic sense. The political necessity of expanding and improving secondary education and of localising the Civil Service must enter into the scheme of things. Under the circumstances, it is plainly impossible to adhere to the principle that the expansion of social services must be financed from the increased capacity of the productive sector of the economy. Unless a sufficiency of qualified local officers is available at the time of independence, any progress which is made in the interim in the productive sector could easily be dissipated, as has happened elsewhere in Africa.

73. By the same token political considerations require that the Territory's present dependence on budgetary aid from the United Kingdom should be prevented from increasing during the 1963/1968 period, and, thereby, possibly leading Bechuanaland towards a state of permanent insolvency. It is most important that, within the broad limits of the priorities referred to above, efforts should be concentrated on those schemes likely to contribute to an increase in national revenues, and that expenditure on schemes bearing recurrent liability which do not contribute directly to revenue should be carefully controlled. The majority of the schemes which fall under the latter category are, in fact, either those which communicate new knowledge or teach new methods through education, training and extension, or those such as the livestock disease control, tsetse fly and medical schemes, which help to protect the economy.

74. As indicated above, political objectives require that priority should be attached to education and training schemes. Education and health, however, are usually considered to be interdependent in under-developed countries. In the Bechuanaland Protectorate it seems that, on balance, the key to advancement in the social sector lies in granting priority to education over medical services on the grounds that the chief limiting factor is not the physical condition of the people but

rather .../

rather the lack of progressive attitudes. The main obstacle to the effective control of tuberculosis, for example, is not the inadequacy of medical science but the inability of the patients and their relatives to understand the need to co-operate. Similarly a large proportion of the population is unaware of the elementary principles of hygiene, and ante- and post-natal care. Experience of field work in Bechuanaland suggests that only limited success can be expected from the normal methods of explanation and medical advice when the subject is virtually illiterate. The inescapable conclusion is that in the Protectorate education must clear the way for further general advance in the health services.

75. A word of explanation is also required to account for the high priority accorded in the Development Plan to the movement of the administrative headquarters into the Territory. The overriding reasons are political and administrative. The decision of Her Majesty's Government to move the capital into the Territory took cognisance of the fact that it has become increasingly difficult and expensive to administer the affairs of the country from Mafeking. It recognised, too, that orderly constitutional development would be delayed, if not actually rendered impossible, as long as the executive branch of Government was based outside the Territory; that the localisation of the Civil Service could not proceed effectively, and that considerable spending power was being dissipated. There are, moreover, important psychological factors involved. As long as Bechuanaland is administered tenuously from without, sectional and tribal loyalties tend to gain the ascendancy over national interests, to the detriment of balanced development. Among other things, the creation of a new capital at Gaberones will provide a tangible symbol for national sentiment and bear witness to the primacy of national interests.

76. To summarise, the basic objects of the Plan in order of priority are, first, to equip the Territory for early self-government by establishing the headquarters within the Territory and by the maximum development of its human resources through improved education, and secondly, to lay the foundations of eventual economic viability by a comprehensive programme of surveys, by the further development of the economic infrastructure and by the encouragement of self-help activities. Every effort will also be made to reduce dependence on budgetary aid from the Colonial Power during 1963/1968 and to contribute to an early improvement in the fiscal position through schemes likely to contribute to an increase in national revenues. It is considered that the main contribution to national revenues will be made by schemes devoted to the modernisation, expansion and improvement of the agricultural and livestock industries, by expanding mineral production and to a lesser extent by encouraging the tourist industry. Social development, other than that on educational services, will be

continued ... /

continued on a modest scale within the limits of the funds made available. The main objects of the Plan in the order of priority and the manner in which it is hoped to implement them are described in greater detail below.

A. HEADQUARTERS

(1) To establish the headquarters of the executive branch of government within the Territory early in 1965 and thereby facilitate the transition from official control of the government of the Territory to unofficial Ministers responsible to an elected legislature;

(2) In pursuing the primary aim referred to in (1) above to facilitate the following incidental objectives :-

- (a) the development, in a most suitable area, of an urban core, equipped with basic services capable of expansion, around which commercial and industrial development can take place;
- (b) increased contact between Government and the people;
- (c) reduced time spent and expense incurred on travelling both by headquarters' personnel and officers visiting headquarters;
- (d) more rapid localisation of the Government Service.

B. HUMAN RESOURCES

(3) To expand and improve facilities for formal education, particularly at the secondary stage.

(4) To provide more scholarships for higher and professional education abroad.

(5) To expand facilities for vocational training.

(6) To provide in-service training arrangements which will allow for the rapid localisation of the Service.

(7) To start an adult education and community development campaign, which, with the improvements referred to in (3) to (6) above, will help to improve the people's understanding of the importance of new and better techniques of farming and a readiness to make use of them.

(8) To improve the human resources on which increased agricultural production depends by the campaign referred to in (7) above and more particularly by a major effort to expand extension services and extension education.

C. ... /

C. FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMIC VIABILITY

Statistics and Surveys

(9) To establish a statistical organisation to assist, inter alia, in future development planning.

(10) To expand and intensify survey operations so as to assess the development potential of the Territory's natural resources and the methods of exploitation and thereby provide a basis for future development.

Economic Infrastructure

(11) To continue and expand schemes for the provision of water supplies and for the improvement of roads and telecommunications.

(12) To expand electricity supplies and to continue efforts to open up the Territory's coal resources so as to provide cheap electricity at urban centres.

(13) To set up a National Development Bank

(a) to make available credit facilities for the agricultural and livestock industries and for industrial undertakings generally and thereby assist and encourage development in the private sector;

(b) to provide for a home ownership scheme; and

(c) when firmly established, to launch a national investment scheme through which increased local earnings may be mobilised, and the people of the country thereby associated with the task of developing the economy.

Self-Help Activities

(14) To offer incentives to private enterprise and remove disincentives.

(15) To assist individual yeoman farmers to improve production methods and utilise capital in the development of the land by expanded extension activities and the provision of credit.

(16) To pass the costs of water development and maintenance for the benefit of the agricultural and livestock industries to the private sector wherever and whenever possible.

(17) To encourage co-operative effort by establishing a co-operative department and making credit facilities available.

(18) To stimulate and assist local iniative in the villages and townships by community development.

D. .../

D. SCHEMES DESIGNED TO INCREASE NATIONAL REVENUES

I. Agricultural and Livestock Industries

(19) To modernise, expand and improve the agricultural and livestock industries

- (a) by continuing and expanding facilities for agricultural and veterinary training;
- (b) by opening up new grazing areas for individual African ranchers and syndicates in the Tribal Territories under a loan scheme for water development;
- (c) by opening up suitable areas of Crown land for ranching settlement;
- (d) by stimulating the increased off-take of cattle from overcrowded and overgrazed areas;
- (e) by improving internal marketing facilities and arrangements for cattle;
- (f) by starting extension work in animal husbandry particularly in the Tribal Territories;
- (g) by expanding veterinary services to improve disease control;
- (h) by investigating the need to expand and improve abattoir facilities and by seeking the necessary funds if the need is proved;
- (i) by research and experiment in producing new cash crops;
- (j) by an expansion of extension services for crop production;
- (k) by investigating the economic possibilities of peasant farming;
- (l) by soil conservation and land use planning;
- (m) by the provision of additional credit facilities for both stock and crop production.

II. Mineral Production

(20) To intensify the regional reconnaissance geological mapping programme so as to provide a basis for the planned evaluation of the potential mineral resources.

(21) To step up the investigation of specific mineral occurrences.

(22) To assist in the exploitation of workable minerals.

III. Tourism

(23) To assess the potential of the outstanding fauna resources of the Territory, to continue with the development of the Game Reserve and to stimulate a tourist industry based on the Game Reserve and on big game hunting and photographic safaris.

E. .../

E. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OTHER THAN EDUCATION AND TRAINING

(24) To improve medical facilities by the construction of a new hospital at Gaberones.

(25) To provide urgently needed housing for Government officers and to make loan funds available for a home ownership scheme.

(26) To continue social welfare work in urban centres and to encourage youth movements such as the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

(27) To provide a territorial broadcasting station for purposes of information, education and entertainment.

(28) To perform basic social surveys: a population census, an education survey, a manpower survey and to continue the Bushmen survey presently in progress.

FINANCING THE PLANS

77. The Bechuanaland Protectorate, as the foregoing chapters have indicated, has not yet reached the stage at which either its budgetary or its development needs can be satisfied from internal sources. Even if the present attempts to build democratic institutions and encourage private enterprise were to fail, it is to be doubted whether alternative development models could materially change this fact. For the present, therefore, the Territory has to look mainly to external sources of aid to finance its development programmes.

78. Before 1962, the entire burden of granting financial aid to Bechuanaland fell on the United Kingdom Government, which since the end of World War II up to the 31st March, 1963, has provided a total of £3,315,996 for development purposes. In addition £5,317,914 has been provided as budgetary grants in aid from 1956/1957 to 1962/1963. Budgetary assistance naturally remains a responsibility of the metropolitan power and the United Kingdom Government will also be called upon to finance the majority of the 1963/1968 programme. United Kingdom Government aid has, however, in recent years been usefully augmented by organisations such as "Freedom From Hunger", and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, which are channelling voluntary donations from the British public to underdeveloped territories. The Bechuanaland Protectorate will derive great advantage from the activities of these organisations during the 1963/1968 development period and assurances have been received that funds will be provided for a number of the schemes included in the Plan for the improvement of agricultural and livestock production.

79. .../

79. Finance from international agencies is also becoming available and the Plan contains a number of projects such as resource surveys, roads, training and research schemes for which aid has been promised or is sought from these sources. It is encouraging too that the Banks operating in South Africa have shown renewed interest and confidence in the Territory and substantial loans have been arranged for the 1963/1968 programme.

80. Finally, it is becoming possible for the Territory to make some contribution to development - though as yet a small one - from its own resources. In 1956 the United Kingdom Government gave approval for an arrangement permitting the proceeds of sale of freehold rights or long leases of Crown land to be paid into an agricultural loan fund for investment in agricultural ventures in the Territory. The National Development Bank Law, 1963, establishes a credit agency of wider scope than this fund but the continued use of the proceeds of the sale of Crown land for the purposes approved in 1956, as expanded, would provide most usefully for the unrecallable capital base of the Bank. Loan funds from the newly established Bechuanaland Protectorate Post Office Savings Bank and the Teachers' Provident Fund are also becoming available for investment in the Territory.

81. The United Kingdom Government has recently made an allocation of funds for the purposes of the Plan and it is expected that the following amounts will be available from this source for the period 1963/1966 :-

	£	
C.D. & W. Grants (new territorial allocation)	2,428,000	
C.D. & W. Savings from 1959 allocation at 31/3/1963	46,500	2,4745
Dept. of Technical Co-operation (allocation for trigonometrical survey)	158,000	
Dept. of Technical Co-operation (requirement for United Kingdom bursaries)	50,000	
Dept. of Technical Co-operation (pasture research)	14,000	
Grant for new Headquarters	828,688	
Grant for backlog housing	50,000	
	£3,575,188	
Exchequer Loan	640,000	
	£4,215,188	

It is understood that an additional allocation of grant funds can be expected to be made available for the 1963/1966 period about April/May, 1964.

82. Other financial contributions offered from external sources for the period 1963/1966 are as set out below :-

Grants …./

Grants	£
Oxford Committee for Famine Relief	267,594
World Health Organisation	15,181
U.N.E.P.T.A.	16,393
U.N.E.S.C.O.	5,000
F.A.O.	4,822
South African Chamber of Mines	15,000
Rhodesia National Museum	7,000
Rhodesia Cold Storage Commission	10,500
Total	£341,490

Loans	
Barclays Bank	586,500
Standard Bank	107,000
Total	£693,500

Negotiations are proceeding with the International Development Association (I.D.A.) for a loan for road development in the Protectorate. An I.D.A. mission has visited the Territory, surveys have been completed and the necessary documents forwarded to Washington and the possibility of finance from this source has been taken into account for the purposes of the Plan. £920,500 would be required for the scheme.

83. It is estimated that the following amounts could be made available from territorial sources :-

Grants	£
Proceeds from sale of Crown lands (provision of unrecallable capital for National Development Bank)	350,000
Cattle Export Levy Fund	25,500
Total	£375,500

Loans	
Post Office Savings Bank	65,000
Teachers' Provident Fund	64,000
Total	£129,000

SUMMARY	£	£
United Kingdom Government		
(a) Grants	3,575,188	
(b) Loans	640,000	4,215,188
Other (External)		
(a) Grants	341,490	
(b) Loans (Commercial Banks)	693,500	
Loans	920,500	1,955,490
Internal		
(a) Grants	375,500	
(b) Loans	129,000	504,500
		£6,675,178

84. From all these sources there appear to be good prospects of finance totalling £6,675,178 for the period 1963/1966. This amount falls short of the requirements for that period as shown in the Plan by £1,082,034 and it is hoped that it will be possible to make up the shortfall from C.D. & W. reserves, from I.D.A. loans, from U.N.E.P.T.A., Oxfam and other sources. The requirements shown in the Plan for which finance is not at present in sight are indicated in brackets (in most cases as an expansion of a proposed scheme) and it is mainly for the satisfaction of these requirements, which accord with the objects and priorities of the Plan as indicated in Chapter VI, that efforts will continue to be made to obtain additional funds from external sources for the 1963/1966 period.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

85. For ten years after the end of the second world war the Bechuanaland Protectorate succeeded in balancing its budget by practising stringent economy and maintaining services at a very low level. Development funds were made available by the United Kingdom Government but were insufficient to make any substantial impact on the Territory's financial position. In 1954 the United Kingdom Government undertook to grant budgetary aid to enable the standard of services to be improved and the following annual grants have been paid since 1956/1957 :-

1956/57 £	1957/58 £	1958/59 £	1959/60 £	1960/61 £	1961/62 £	1962/63 £
140,000	480,000	560,000	650,000	970,000	1,155,000	1,362,914

During the period 1955/1959 the United Kingdom Government also made available £2.1 million in grants and loans for development purposes enabling the annual rate of development expenditure to be greatly increased. A similar average rate (£600,000 a year) was maintained during 1959/1963.

REVENUE

86. In 1959 an Economic Survey Mission noted that the economy had reacted favourably to the impact of increased financial aid and this is borne out by revenue increases during recent years. From 1950 to 1956 these averaged £70,000 a year. From 1959 to 1962 they averaged £130,000 a year in spite of a trade recession due to foot and mouth disease, successive droughts and a decrease in import duty as a result of the imposition of import control by the government of the Republic of South Africa. It is estimated that but for these difficulties revenues would have increased at a rate of £160,000 a year during 1959/1962.

87. The Territory's net revenues are expected to reach a figure of £2,054,435 in 1963/1965. Allowing for normal expected increases in accordance with present indications of buoyancy and taking account of

industrial ... /

industrial prospects and special factors, such as the move of headquarters to Gaberones it is calculated that revenues could be expected to reach the following levels during the remainder of the development period :-

1964/65 £	1965/66 £	1966/67 £	1967/68 £
2,054,435	2,304,888	2,485,312	2,669,912

88. These figures take no account of the general boost to the economy likely to be provided as a result of 1963/1968 programme other than that occasioned by the move to Gaberones. It is proposed in the Plan that the rate of development expenditure, over and above that on the new headquarters, should again be substantially stepped up and increased buoyancy is expected to flow from this investment in accordance with the following pattern which allows for an average return of 6% a year on the investment in the productive sector and the infrastructure starting with 1965/1966 :-

	1964/65 £	1965/66 £	1966/67 £	1967/68 £
Increases which should accrue from Plan		300,000	400,000	500,000

EXPENDITURE

89. During the three year period 1955/1956 to 1958/1959 expenditure increased from £1.09 million to £1.62 million as a result of a deliberate policy of expanding establishments so as to improve the overall standard of services. During the four years from 1959/1960 to 1962/1963 a measure of expansion continued to allow for constitutional development and for special establishment increases such as that required to enable the Public Works Department adequately to maintain roads, buildings and water supplies and to plan development projects in advance. Further special increases are required in 1964/1965 to provide for the strengthening of the security forces. Apart from these special requirements the normal expenditure creep of the departments on the budget has been held at a level of 5% a year or less since 1960 and it is expected that this rate can be maintained during 1963/1968. The four year period 1959/1960 to 1962/1963 was a period of consolidation. Apart from the special security requirements of the Police it completed the build up of establishments started in 1956/1957 and at the same time allowed salaries to be brought up to a competitive level and the development staff and allied maintenance costs of the expansion period to be absorbed in the budget. These various factors contributed to an increase in expenditure from £1.91 million in 1959/1960 to £3.06 million in 1962/1963.

90. ... /

90. During 1963/1968 there may be a need for further limited salary increases and there is certain to be a need for some staff increases, albeit on a modest scale. Account has also to be taken of increased expenditure due to the transfer to the budget of the permanent element of C.D. & W. expenditure begun during 1959/1963 and carried on the development budget for five years. The latter amounts will be £10,000 in 1965/1966; £63,000 in 1966/1967 and £115,000 in 1967/1968.

Apart from these items the expenditure projection at Appendix IV is based on the policy accepted by the Executive Council in 1962 which is to restrict permanent increases of recurrent expenditure on the budget to the minimum during 1963/1968 and to mount a major effort to improve the economy of the Territory through the schemes outlined in Part II.

CONCLUSIONS

91. Bechuanaland is at present precariously balanced in a situation from which it could sink back towards a state of almost permanent insolvency or move forward to a much more prosperous future. The development plans allow for total expenditure over the five year period of £2,470,533 on the productive sector, £2,469,425 on the infrastructure, £2,836,582 on the social services and £2,377,460 on the new headquarters.

92. The plans are ambitious and after allowing for the transfer of 1959/1963 development expenditure to the budget they will result in extra residual recurrent expenditure in 1968/1969 of £530,000. Additional revenue as shown above, however, which should accrue as a result of the Plan, is estimated at £300,000 in 1965/1966 rising by approximately £100,000 thereafter. This additional revenue, as shown in Appendix III, should therefore not only meet the residual annual recurrent expenditure of the Plan after 1967/1968 but should progressively decrease the grant in aid from the United Kingdom Government. The evidence points to the following broad conclusions :-

(1) that the main build up of establishments and services on the ordinary budget is completed;

(2) that the increased rate of development spending has led to an improvement in the fiscal position;

(3) that the widening of the gap between expenditure and revenue during recent years is in the process of being arrested and should be converted into a progressively narrowing gap by the end of the development period; and

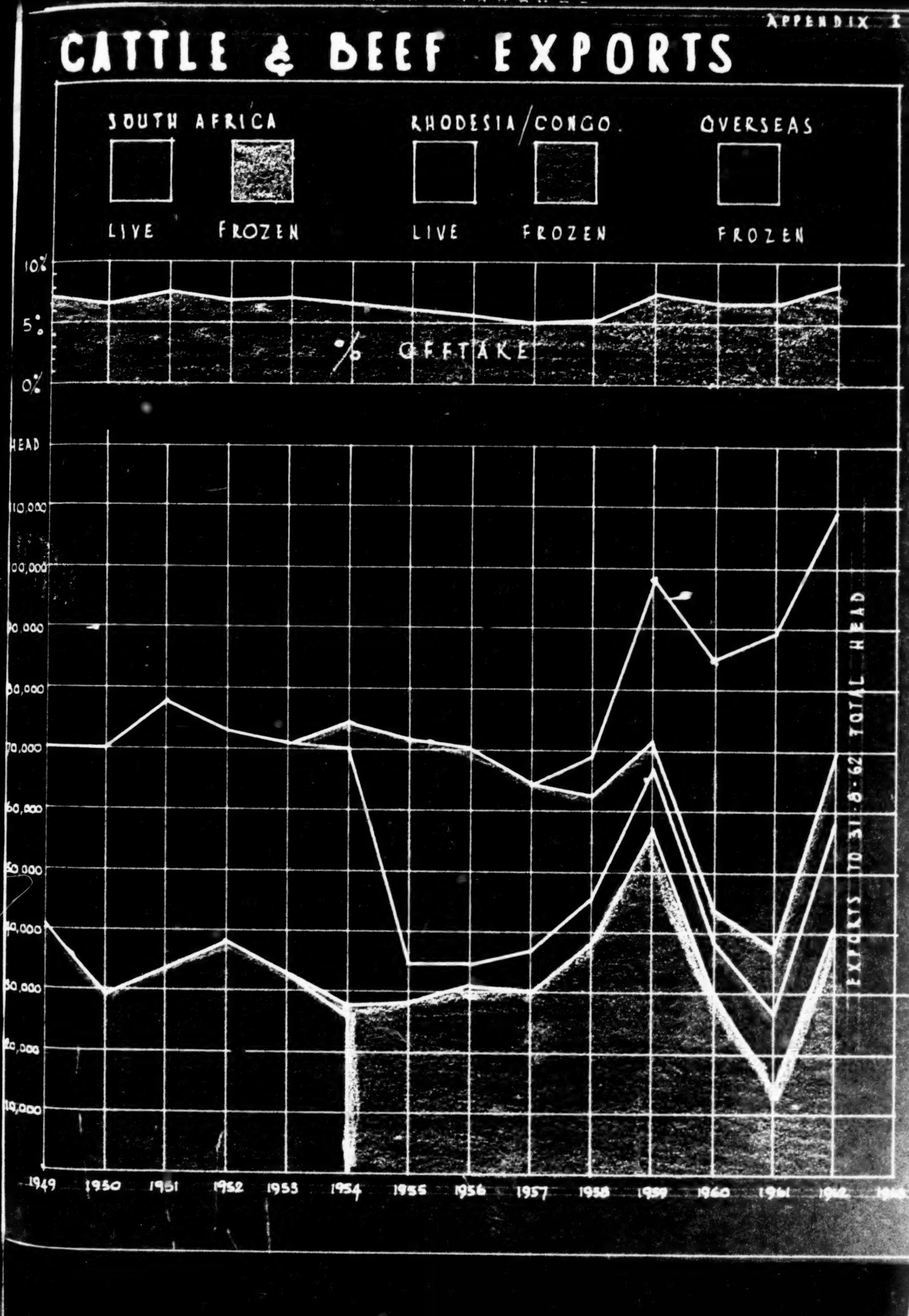
(4) that an ambitious development plan and most determined efforts to implement it are essential to bring about a real improvement in the fiscal position in future.

93. ... /

93. A short description of all schemes forming part of the 1968/68 Development Plan is contained in Part II. The first figure shown after each scheme heading is the firm allocation of funds for the 1963/1966 period. In some cases this is followed by a figure in brackets, which indicates 1963/1966 requirements for which finance is not at present in sight. The final figure after each scheme heading gives the total requirement for the five year period 1963/1968.

94. A summary of the development expenditure proposed during 1963/1968 in the different sectors showing the percentage represented by each item and sector is included in Appendix 1 of Part II. The full list of schemes with the five year projection of development expenditure is shown in Appendix 2, while Appendices 3 and 4 show the revenue and expenditure projection on the budget taking account of all known factors including the impact of the 1963/1968 development programme.

PART II


APPENDIX I
CATTLE & BEEF EXPORTS
SOUTH AFRICA
LIVE
FROZEN
RHODESIA/CONGO.
LIVE
FROZEN
OVERSEAS
FROZEN
10%
5%
0%
% OFFTAKE
HEAD
110,000
100,000
90,000
80,000
70,000
60,000
50,000
40,000
30,000
20,000
10,000
1949
1950
1951
1952
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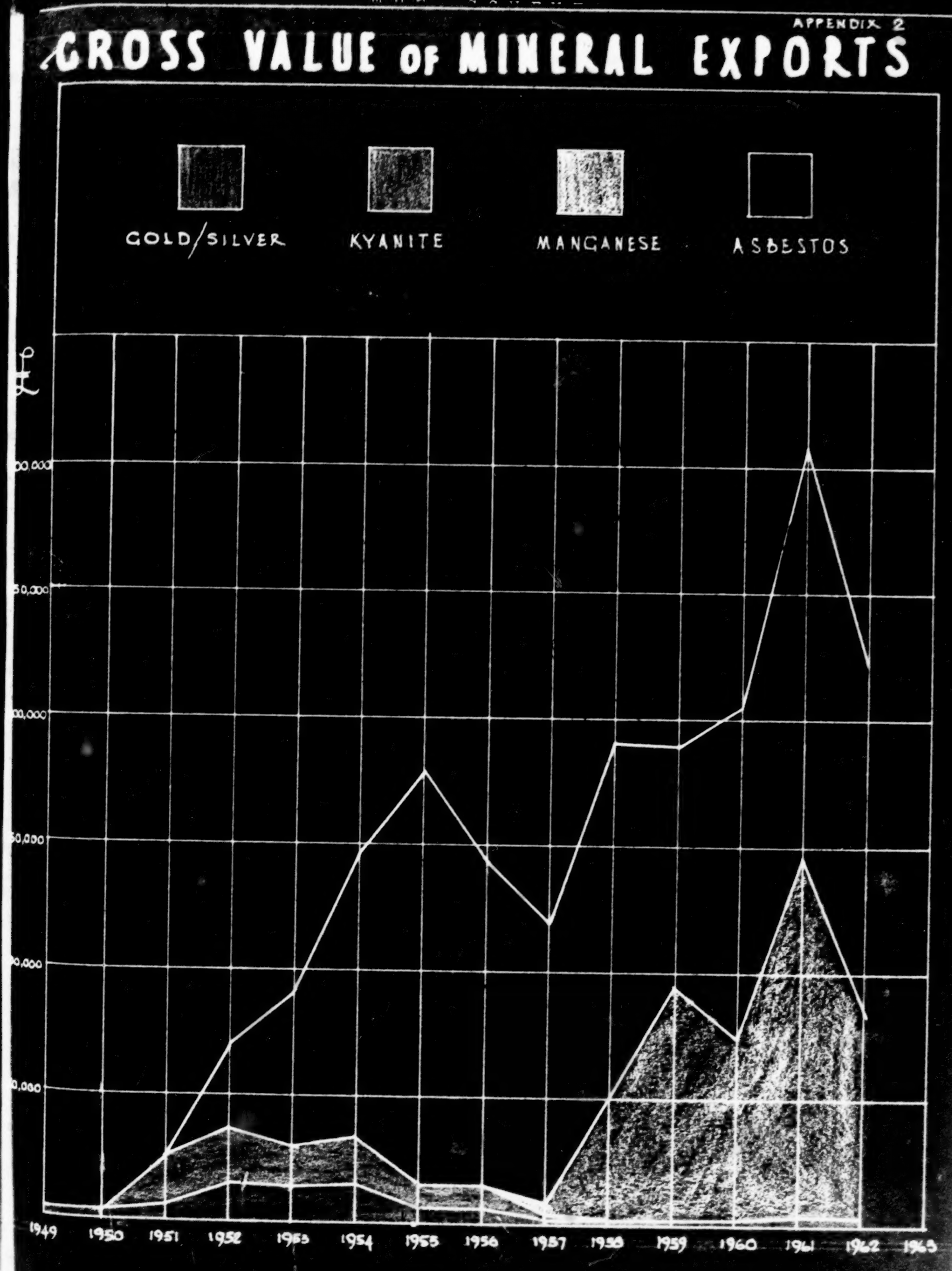
1957
1958
1959
1960
1961
1962
1963
EXPORTS TO 31-8-62 TOTAL HEAD

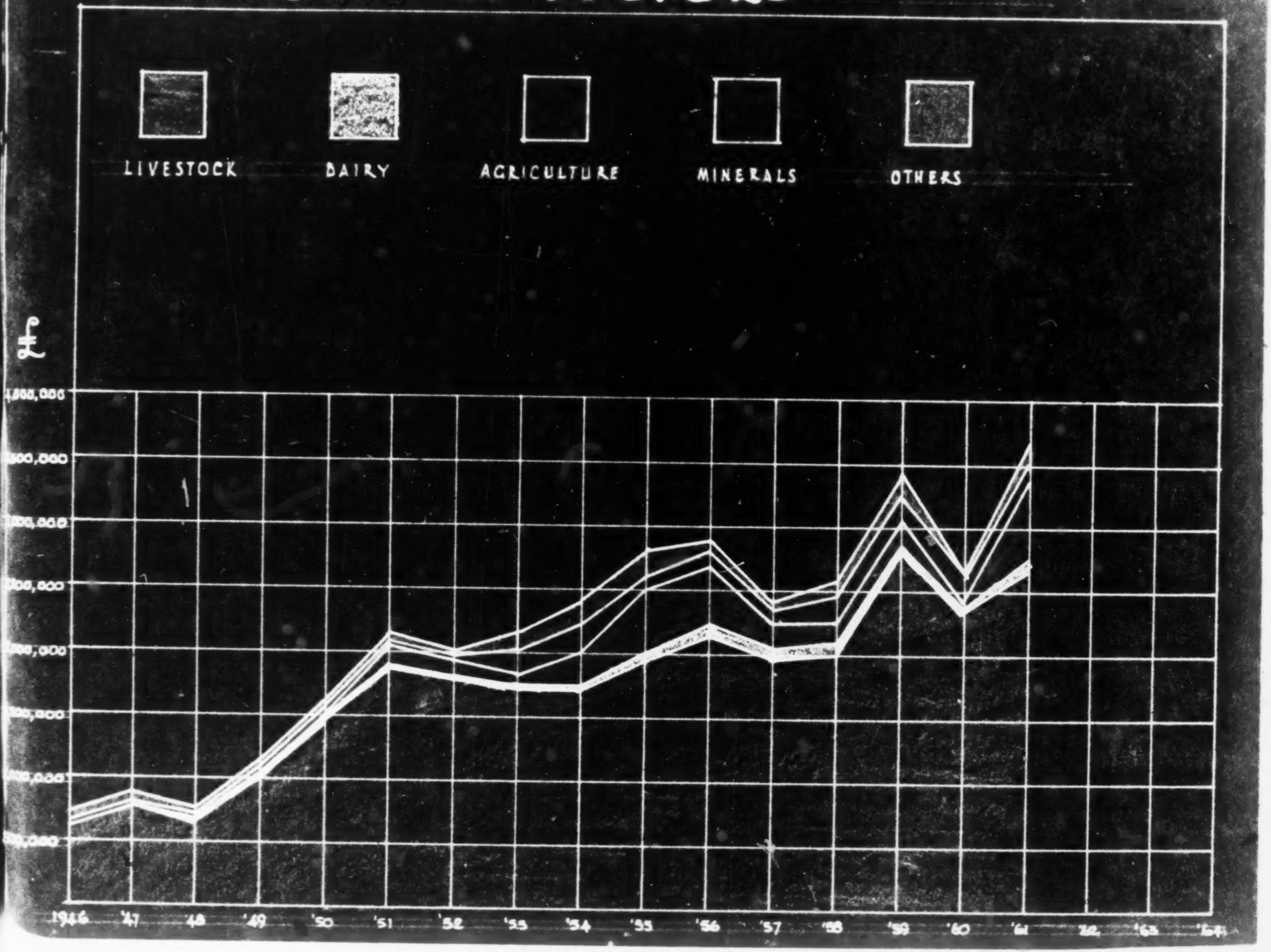
PART II

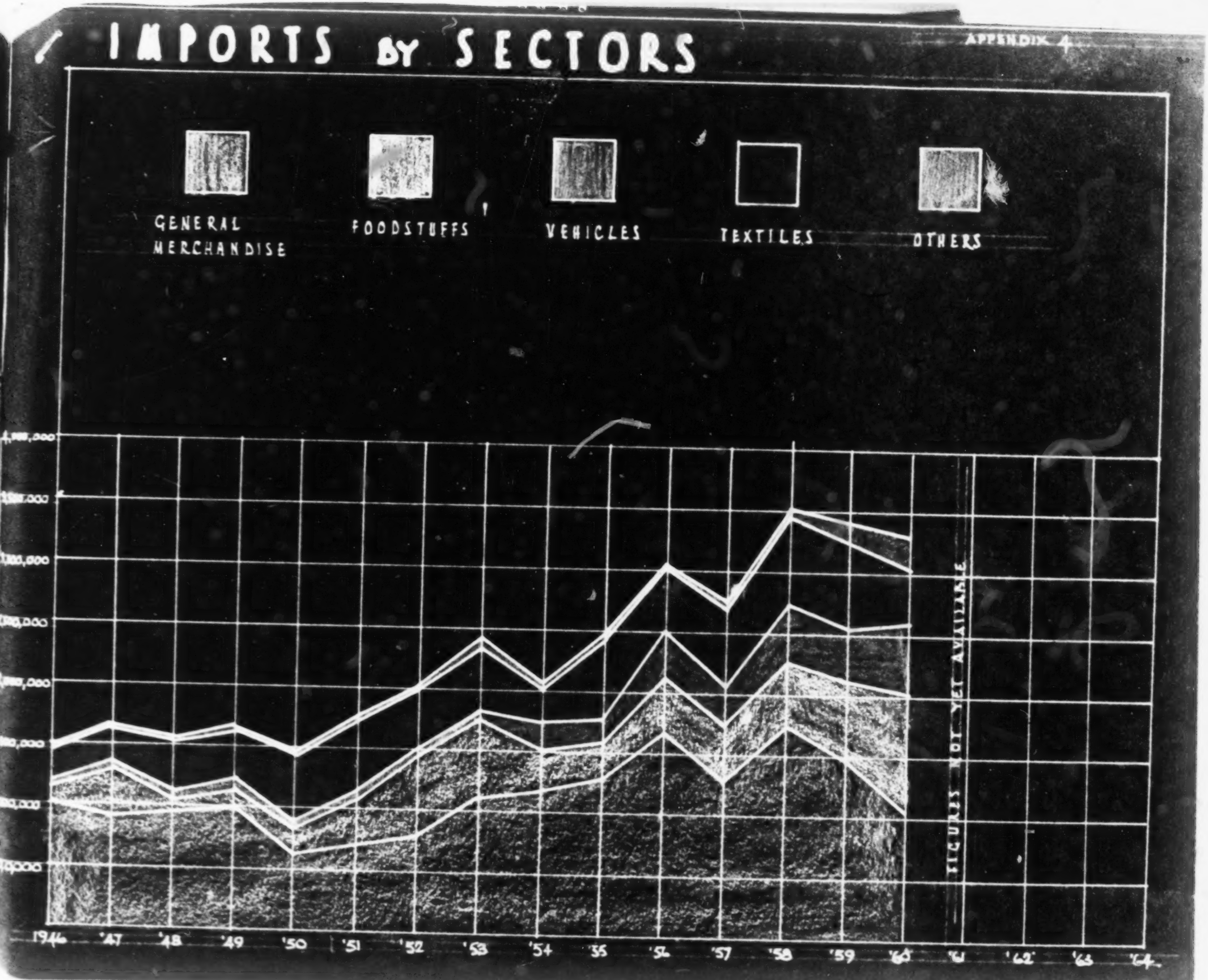

APPENDIX 2

GROSS VALUE OF MINERAL EXPORTS

APPENDIX 5.

EXPORTS BY SECTORS




IMPORTS BY SECTORS
APPENDIX 4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
FOODSTUFFS
VEHICLES
TEXTILES
OTHERS
FIGURES NOT YET AVAILABLE
1946
'47
'48
'49
'50
'51
'52
'53
'54
'55
'56
'57
'58
'59
'60
'61
'62
'63
'64

PART II

THE SCHEMES

THE PRODUCTIVE SECTOR

A. LIVESTOCK

A.1. DISEASE CONTROL AND INTERNAL MARKETING £154,126. (£21,000) £281,126

Outbreaks of epizootic disease, of which foot and mouth is potentially the most serious, are controlled in Bechuanaland by means of strategically situated cordon fences and quarantine camps which can be used to confine diseased stock to one particular section of the country. The success of this control system depends on the early detection of outbreaks of disease, as the Territory has an ubiquitous vector in its game population. The scheme will allow for existing control measures to be continued, for the extension and improvement of cordon fences, and, in addition, will provide for five inspection teams to carry out spot checks in vulnerable areas. Greater responsibilities will in future be devolved on local personnel as a result of the recent training and appointment of 12 African Stock Inspectors.

To move an animal from the outlying areas of the Protectorate to the abattoir at Lobatsi presents grave problems in a vast dry territory like Bechuanaland and the more remote areas face either a long overland trek or transport by truck over bad roads. In many of the Western parts the smaller African owners are virtually excluded from the market not only by the prohibitive trek but by the lack of access to the traders who serve as marketing agents. The Development Plan includes schemes for the improvement of roads, the establishment of marketing co-operatives in outlying areas and the opening of Crown land areas where progressive ranchers operating on an extensive scale can condition the cattle of smaller producers. Funds will also be needed under this scheme for the improvement of quarantine camps, holding grounds and water supplies on the main trek routes. A contribution of £10,500 is expected from the Rhodesian Cold Storage Commission to assist in the costs of the Pandamatenga quarantine camp.

A.2. RESEARCH

(a) RAMATHLABAMA INVESTIGATIONAL LABORATORY £45,749. £80,749.

To determine more accurately what measures should be taken to improve the quality of the Territory's cattle population it is essential to continue the research project, which was started at the Ramathlabama Investigational Laboratory in 1960. The Laboratory carries out basic research into neo-natal mortality and the conditions affecting reproduction rates and assists field staff in routine diagnostic work.

(b) .../

(b) TRYPANOSOMIASIS AND HELMINTHIASIS £20,498. (£8,001). £50,499.

Another existing research scheme which was started in 1961 is the Trypanosomiasis and Helminthiasis field laboratory in Ngamiland. The object of this unit is to determine trypanosome challenge levels in cattle grazing on the perimeter of the Okavango Swamps. In addition test herds are being introduced into areas cleared by the Tsetse Fly Control Department to determine whether the area is free of fly. The work of the unit is therefore very closely connected with that of the Tsetse Fly Control Department. If effective measures can be taken as a result of investigational work to prevent contact with "fly" or to treat cattle against Trypanosomiasis, considerable use can be made of existing grazing areas of light fly density in Ngamiland. Great benefit would derive to the cattle industry in the district as herds are heavily concentrated in limited grazing areas.

(c) SANDVELD PASTURE RESEARCH £13,962. £18,962.

The main object of this scheme is to obtain pasture management data for application in the utilisation of the large grazing areas situated on Kalahari sandveld (covering about 60% of the Territory) in order to obtain maximum production of beef without at the same time destroying the natural grass cover. Very little is known scientifically about the carrying capacity of this type of veld, nor is it known what ecological changes will follow utilisation.

During the next few years it is proposed to open new Crown land areas to allow for increased development and economic growth and provide a basis for expanded production and conditioning. The satisfactory management of these areas will depend on data obtained from the proposed pasture research station.

A.3. LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT TEAMS £27,100. £45,100.

In the past the Central Government has directly subsidised cattle production in the Tribal Territories by providing and maintaining fully equipped boreholes. To encourage initiative and to pass these costs to the producers, loans will be made available to individuals or syndicates who wish to develop new watering points - boreholes or stock dams - in unoccupied land.

Livestock Industry Development Teams, consisting of a District Officer, a Senior Tribal Representative and a number of Grazing Control Guards, are already in the field, explaining this new policy to the

tribesmen ... /

tribesmen, delineating suitable areas for ranching development and gathering data. Once new areas have been opened up, the main task of the teams will be to supervise the administration of the borehole loan repayment scheme; to ensure that owners limit cattle concentrations around watering points to a stated maximum determined by carrying capacity; to prepare local opinion for the arrival of the extension workers under the animal husbandry programme and to assist in the organisation of cattle marketing arrangements.

A.4. SETTLEMENT £35,000. £35,000.

The prospects of opening up new grazing areas in the Tribal Territories are not unlimited. To allow for further development, to give additional relief for overcrowded areas in the Tribal Territories and to provide more scope for progressive ranchers, it is necessary to consider the utilisation of the Crown lands which cover almost half of the Protectorate and contain several excellent potential settlement areas.

A number of the Territory's freehold farmers would welcome the opportunity to take up more land and their ability to put it to good use is borne out by the impressive development achieved during recent years by a small number of farmers who were allotted land on the Molopo river in 1959. In the Tribal Territories progressive ranchers are becoming increasingly conscious of the economic advantages of individual land tenure but they are at present denied the opportunity of owning land in the Tribal Territories. Land settlement schemes in close proximity to tribal boundaries and existing settlements would cater for these requirements and put some of the Territory's dormant natural resources to productive use.

The area between the existing Molopo settlement and the Southern border of the Bangwaketsi Tribe appears the most suitable for early utilisation. An aerial magnetometer survey of the area has recently been carried out and funds are required for test drilling and for survey before decisions are made on disposal arrangements.

A.5. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY £69,139. £113,139.

In the past the Veterinary Department has borne the main responsibility for animal husbandry. Disease control responsibilities have, however, been heavy and pressing and the Department has barely touched the fringe of this important side of the livestock industry. No organised extension work has been carried out in animal husbandry and, despite growing interest in improved methods of cattle production, relatively few producers have rationalised their ranching practices. Indeed few of the producers in the Tribal Territories are yet aware of

the ... /

the benefits of selective breeding and culling, or of prophylaxis, tick control measures and dosing against internal parasites.

The Veterinary Department will retain its present general responsibilities for the detection and control of disease and nutritional deficiencies, for castration campaigns and for control over the importaion of stock. It is clear, however, that the Agricultural Department, backed by its experience and success in extension work during recent years, is best equipped to embark on a programme of animal husbandry extension work. As in the case of crop production, extension services will be concentrated on those producers or syndicates who have demonstrated their interest and initiative and, through them, it is intended to establish responsive nuclei of pupil, progressive and master cattle owners. Only when a secure reservoir of goodwill has been created, will it be possible to elicit support for conservation and grazing control schemes which, though potentially unpopular, are vital to the future prosperity of the industry. A generous grant of £69,139 has been made by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief for this important scheme to be administered by the Director of Agriculture.

A.6. LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT £25,500. £35,500.

Two schemes are proposed with the object of improving quality by breeding. The first, costing £10,000, provides for the purchase of a number of Brahman bulls and heifers to enable this breed, which is likely to be well suited to the Territory, to be tested by the Veterinary Department at Ramathalabama and, if proved successful, to be loaned out to leading producers for breeding purposes. The second scheme will enable owners of good quality herds to register them for the supply of bulls. The bulls will be selected by officers of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments, purchased at the age of 9 months, and after growing out on holding grounds in various parts of the Territory, sold to selected producers at half their purchase price. This scheme will be financed from the Territory's Cattle Export Levy Fund.

B. AGRICULTURE

B.1. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION £49,000. (£34,604). £148,604.

The agricultural extension programme was launched in 1947 at a time when traditional forms of cultivation accounted for the entire African crop production. Avoiding the temptation of spreading extension services thinly over the Tribal Territories the Agricultural Department chose instead to work through the progressive individual and to build up a durable fund of goodwill. Today there are approximately 1,000 pupil, progressive and master farmers in the Territory, all enthusiastic allies of the extension programme. Through the regular visits of the extension workers, these farmers have gradually acquired a scientific approach to agriculture and have greatly increased their yields. In poor rainfall years, they alone have produced crops and this has made a great impact on neighbouring traditionalists.

The time has now come for extension services to be greatly expanded. With the assistance of farmers already practising improved methods, a detailed assessment will be made of special problems affecting the different districts, to be followed by consultations with local farmers to establish simple improvement programmes. The individual approach will not, however, be abandoned and it is planned to increase the number of pupil, progressive and master farmers during the development period to 4,000.

To .../

To provide the personal attention, which is essential for the success of the extension work, the present extension staff must be enlarged by 2 professional officers, 3 technical officers and 70 demonstrators.

B.2. AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION SERVICES AND FARMER TRAINING £37,583. £53,583.

The marked success of the extension work carried out by the Agricultural Department during recent years has resulted in a demand for more field officers. Increased extension services are planned but these will still be inadequate to enable the Department to reach the large numbers of farmers now becoming interested. It is therefore necessary to use additional extension methods such as the group approach and mass media. A section of the Agricultural Department, working with selected extension officers will, in future, run courses for farmers and their wives both at Mahalapye and in the field. The same section, for which funds are being provided by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, will become responsible for organising film and slide shows, for other methods of mass media instruction and for information and propaganda purposes generally.

B.3. PEASANT EXPERIMENTAL FARM UNITS £37,233. £52,233.

At present relatively little is known about the economics of peasant farming in the Territory. Improvements in agricultural techniques through extension have resulted in higher yields per acre. It is now essential to find out exactly what can be achieved through improved standards of management and under farming systems suited to the particular conditions of the Territory; and to determine the range of incomes which can be derived from these improved systems of peasant agriculture. Three experimental farm units - a small scale family unit dependent on animal draught power, a larger mechanised farm unit and a ranching unit - will accordingly be established on Crown lands during the development period.

B.4. SOIL CONSERVATION, LAND USE AND REGIONAL PLANNING AND QUELEA CONTROL £53,388. £82,388.

Although Bechuanaland is generally flat or gently undulating and the seasonal rainfall mean is only 18 inches, the high rainfall intensities - four inches in an hour have been recorded at Mahalapye - combined with overgrazing, give rise to serious sheet erosion and veld regression, while in certain areas the run-off down established cattle paths and sledge tracks causes gully erosion. Mechanical reclamation will have to be continued in badly eroded areas through the construction

of .../

of small trap dams and walls, and through the fencing of overgrazed land and natural sponges. But the major emphasis of this scheme will be laid upon the elimination of the causes of soil erosion which in Bechuanaland are mainly related to harmful land use practices.

In all Tribal Territories new land is constantly being brought under the plough and new cattle posts established. As no regional or land use planning has hitherto been possible, the new areas are not selected on a basis of physical suitability but are allocated by the Chiefs or local Headmen in the traditional way. Regional planning and land use personnel are urgently required to start work in this important field and to translate the land use surveys recently carried out by the Director of Overseas Surveys into regional and land use plans on which future development can be based.

The scheme also provides £6,000 for the continuation of the campaign against the Quelea - the migratory grain-eating red-billed weaver bird which causes serious crop losses.

B.5. CROP RESEARCH £8,000. £8,000.

Two crop research stations have been established in the Territory, and have been run by agricultural officers in the course of their normal duties. With the help of a grant of £8,000 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief it has recently become possible to extend activities to Ngamiland where there is a great need to diversify the economy through the production of high value cash crops such as cotton, rice and jute, which could bear the heavy transport costs to the markets. Preliminary soil surveys undertaken by the Department of Overseas Surveys have shown that parts of Ngamiland have good irrigable soils and an intensification of research activities and feasibility studies is needed if more use is to be made of the potential of this area.

B.6. AGRICULTURAL TRAINING £51,535. £106,535.

During the last 7 years abundant proof has been provided to support the belief that, even without the introduction of large amounts of capital, the productivity of peasant farmers can be doubled and tripled by sympathetic extension work and help in the application of modern techniques. Agricultural training facilities, however, are at present limited to a small agricultural school at the departmental headquarters at Mahalapye. Training is in the form of a 3 year course, of which two years is spent in residence at the Mahalapye Agricultural Training Centre, while the third year is spent in the field working under experienced Field Extension Workers. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has made £13,249

available ... /

available until the 30th September, 1964, to enable the number of trainees to be increased to 50 and to provide the basic accommodation and lecture room facilities. The course is designed to concentrate on the practical aspects of agriculture. The majority of trainees will on successful completion of their course be absorbed into the Service as Grade I Demonstrators.

B.7. SUPPLY OF SORGHUM SEED £6,000. £6,000

The serious drought in 1962/1963 caused total crop failures in many parts of the country. Oxfam have put up £6,000 to meet seed requirements for the 1963/1964 season and the opportunity is being taken to make a general distribution of high quality seed, which should have lasting benefit.

C. CO-OPERATIVES

C.1. ESTABLISHMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

£21,449. £40,449.

The success and expansion of the pupil farmer scheme makes the establishment of a co-operative movement essential. Groups of farmers in certain areas are now anxious to secure for themselves the services which co-operative effort can provide. It is important that Government should respond quickly to this awakening interest, as the development plan may be expected to create new conditions in which co-operatives could stimulate and reward self-help. Moreover, there is a perennial danger in under-developed countries that economic development will become exclusively a Government concern.

An early start can be made with this scheme as a result of a grant of £8,915 from the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, which will provide for a Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the training and employment of two junior officers, and transport and equipment for two years. Additional C.D. & W. funds are required to continue and expand the scheme during 1963/1966.

The International Labour Organisation have indicated their readiness to provide experts to help with the training of personnel and the necessary provision has been made under Scheme L.

D. .../

D. TSETSE FLY CONTROL

D.1. CONTROL OF TSETSE FLY £134,957. £215,957.

Tsetse fly infestation extends into the North-Western corner of the Territory from Angola and the Caprivi Zipfel, and covers the entire Okavango Swamp region, the only permanent source of surface water in the interior of the Protectorate. Along the Western margins of the swamps, where the heaviest population of Ngamiland is to be found, people and livestock have been retreating before the advance of the fly, and an increasing incidence of animal trypanosomiasis has been reported. To the East of the swamps the fly has penetrated into the Chobe district along the Chobe river and along the Ngwezumbe valley towards the Rhodesias.

Large sums of money have already been spent in an attempt to halt this advance and to reclaim and resettle evacuated land. This work, though it is a severe drain on the financial resources of the country, must be continued as approximately 40,000 people and some 200,000 head of livestock are directly affected or threatened by the tsetse fly. Moreover, the movement of the fly towards the Victoria Falls and Livingstone, and towards the Southern Rhodesian boundary imposes an international responsibility on the Bechuanaland Government.

In the 1963/1968 development period the tsetse fly control team will concentrate its efforts on the two Eastern fronts where, through ring-barking, destruction of the habitat of the fly and spraying with insecticides, it will attempt to arrest the Eastward encroachment and to recover infested land. The excellent work undertaken along the Southern and Western edges of the swamps will be continued and the position consolidated. The World Health Organisation have agreed to make available in 1963/1964 under the United Nations Expanded Programme a Senior Tsetse Consultant, an epidemiologist, an entomologist, a sanitarian and a laboratory technician to assist in this scheme.

E. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK .../

E. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

E.1. GENERAL DEVELOPMENT (INCLUDING REQUIREMENTS FOR UNRECALLABLE CAPITAL)

£450,000. (£442,500). £1,060,500)

Experience in the Territory has shown that loans for capital equipment in agriculture are amply justified by the increased productivity which they engender. These needs have been met to a limited extent in the past from two small loan funds established by Government. There has, however, for long been a demand from freehold farmers for a more liberal lending policy and this sector of the economy deserves encouragement. With the expanded agricultural extension programme soon to be reinforced by a co-operative movement, with animal husbandry extension work getting under way and with the growing demand for loans for the development of individual cattle watering points in Tribal Territories and elsewhere the country has reached the stage where its medium term credit requirements can only be met satisfactorily by a trained banker operating under a statutory board. Moreover the absence of commercially acceptable security from a portion of the borrowers, many of whom will be largely unfamiliar with the concept of credit, requires an agency to provide supervised credit. The National Development Bank Law, 1963, was passed to meet these needs and the law is expected to be brought into force in the near future. It is expected that £157,500 will be needed during 1963/1966 for the agricultural and ranching requirements of individual producers and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (F.A.O.) Mission now at work in the Territory considers that a further £285,000 will be required to improve slaughtering and storage facilities at the Lobatsi abattoir.

Additional loan funds totalling £100,000 must be made available for the home ownership scheme (P.2).

The Bank will require unrecallable capital to provide stability and reserves and to enable loans for housing in high density areas to be made at low rates of interest. It is proposed that the proceeds of Crown land sales in rural areas estimated at £350,000 during 1963/1966 should be made available as the unrecallable capital required to meet the general purposes of the National Development Bank.

F. GAME AND TOURISM

F.1. DEVELOPMENT OF CHOBE GAME RESERVE £22,209. £36,209.

In the wide variety and high density of game in the Chobe Game Reserve and adjacent areas, the Territory possesses a valuable tourist attraction and a source of revenue.

Four hunting concessions have recently been granted to safari companies over different areas of the Northern Crown lands. Revenues from these concessions are likely to amount to between £15,000 and £20,000 a year, and further benefits will be derived if, as seems likely the Kasane

hotel ... /

hotel, which is adjacent both to the Game Reserve and the hunting areas, can be developed into a popular centre.

Work has started on the development of the Reserve, but additional funds are required for road construction and maintenance, water points, game viewing clearings and for the employment of game scouts.

INFRASTRUCTURE

G. ECONOMIC SURVEYS

G.1. NATIONAL TRIANGULATION AND TELLUROMETER TRAVERSE CONTROL SURVEY AND MAPPING £158,000. (£41,000). £268,000.

The Bechuanaland Protectorate has no National Triangulation or Precise Level Network, except over a very small area. Triangulation beacons are fundamental to the production of large scale topographical and cadastral maps, in the cadastral survey of farms and townships, in the production of geological maps, in the exploitation of the mineral, water and agricultural resources and in the design and construction of engineering projects. Such maps will contribute greatly to the economic development of the Territory.

£158,000 is being provided from United Kingdom grant funds for this purpose and the work is being done by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys in collaboration with the Territory's Survey Branch.

Further funds are required to enable the Survey Branch to cope with the steadily increasing volume of survey requirements, such as town mapping, Crown land subdivisions and engineering surveys which have resulted in a backlog of work accumulating. Some assistance will also be provided from this source towards the Triangulation Survey.

G.2. SURVEY OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY £4,822. £4,822.

The steady increase in the number of cattle offered during the year to the abattoir, the growing demands for slaughter quotas during the flush season and the increased number of carcases exported from the abattoir - from 72,000 in 1956 to 93,000 in 1962 - indicate that the time is approaching for slaughter facilities to be expanded and improved. In a country such as Bechuanaland, which depends heavily on cattle production, a processing bottleneck in the livestock industry, or a deterioration in standards of hygiene at the abattoir could have serious repercussions throughout the economy.

This scheme provides for a Food and Agricultural Organisation Commission to study these and many other problems connected with the

production ... /

production, processing and marketing of beef in Bechuanaland and to make recommendations. The Commission started work in August, 1963.

G.3. FOREST SURVEY £27,996. £42,996.

Aerial photography of the forestry areas in the Northern Crown lands has recently been completed by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys who have also offered to assist in the preparation of maps. A forestry officer for the field sampling and enumeration phase of the survey has recently been recruited. This scheme provides funds for this survey and for exploitation control on those sections which are opened up to concessions. Revenue from new concessions should begin to accrue in 1965.

G.4. FISH SURVEY £7,564. £7,564.

It is known that at least two species of tilapia are found in the Territory, mainly in the Okavango river system. A suitable natural location for fish farming is thought to exist near Maun where the Thamalakane river overflows at high water and spills its excess into a large shallow depression. The possibility of exploiting this potential industry deserves expert investigation, and the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has set aside funds for a survey which is now being undertaken.

G.5. FAUNA SURVEYS £13,000. £13,000.

At the end of 1962, under the joint auspices of the F.A.O. and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (I.U.C.N.), two consultants carried out an investigation of the wild life resources of the Protectorate and made a number of recommendations regarding the preservation of game and natural resources in general. They concluded their report by stating that the Protectorate could be regarded as being one of the most important areas for wild life in Africa.

Very little is at present known about the disposition, migration and breeding habits of the game herds, and without this knowledge it is impossible to co-ordinate plans to make the best use of the Protectorate's wild life resources. It is anticipated that the Chobe Game Reserve and the facilities for hunting big game will attract an increasing number of visitors, and it is essential to learn more about the game resources in these areas. With the help of funds provided from U.N.E.P.T.A. it is intended to obtain the services of an ecologist to conduct a survey of the Chobe Game Reserve with a view to planning road development, land use and general conservation measures. The ecologist will also be required to institute arrangements for the training of African game officers.

Detailed ... /

Detailed surveys are planned to ascertain the permissable annual harvest of hunters, including safari companies and to investigate the prospects for game ranching and the marketing of game meat. With the help of the National Museums of Southern Rhodesia it is also proposed to undertake a mammal survey in the Territory.

G.6. LAND AND SOIL USE SURVEYS £10,000. £10,000.

In 1962 the Directorate of Overseas Surveys undertook a reconnaissance land use survey in the Eastern Protectorate of the area lying within approximately 100 miles from the Territory's Eastern border. A report supported by maps, which is now being prepared, will delineate the areas of highest agricultural potential as determined by the soil units and will indicate which areas warrant further detailed soil survey mapping.

In 1963 a similar survey was carried out in the Northern Crown lands and in parts of Ngamiland and it is hoped that the Directorate of Overseas Surveys will be able to complete the reconnaissance coverage of the Territory by doing the Kalahari and Southern Crown lands during 1963/1966. When the results of these surveys have been analysed it is hoped to obtain further assistance from the Department of Technical Co-operation and F.A.O. for detailed surveys and feasibility studies in areas of highest potential.

G.7. HYDROLOGICAL SURVEYS £26,000. £45,000.

Sustained economic progress in the Protectorate depends above all on the conservation and development of the Territory's water supplies. It is therefore a matter for concern that no detailed resource survey has yet been attempted in this field. Post war underground water development has provided the basis for the substantial improvement of the agricultural and livestock industries and of village hygiene and such development must continue. Too little is known, however, about the extent to which water is being extracted and can safely continue to be extracted from underground sources. Moreover a recent reconnaissance survey has revealed that far greater use could be made of existing surface water supplies provided that systematic arrangements could be made for measuring surface run off.

Funds at present available allow only for a modest start to be made in this important work. A Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £26,000 will be devoted to ground water research, including the sinking of observation boreholes, fitted with recording equipment, at strategic points and a further £6,000 is being provided for recording and gauging stations on some of the more important rivers.

A .../

A project which has attracted the interest of F.A.O. and the United Nations Special Fund is that of a feasibility study of the water resources of the Okavango. The recent reconnaissance soil survey of Ngamiland indicated certain areas for early agricultural development, in particular the area known as the Nokaneng Flats, where irrigation possibilities exist. It is hoped to obtain assistance either from the F.A.O. or the Department of Technical Co-operation for a scheme comprising

(1) a semi-detailed soil survey of the Nokaneng Flats,

(2) the employment of an irrigation agronomist for a period of three years to carry out a programme of observations and proving trials on a range of crops and on fertiliser and water requirements,

(3) the employment of an agricultural economist to undertake market research and study the profitability of the more successful crops as shown in the trials.

An amount of approximately £30,000 is likely to be required for these plans.

G.8. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY - ADDITIONAL STAFF AND EQUIPMENT

£24,000. (£4,000). £45,000.

The expanded drilling programme - it is estimated that 340 boreholes will be drilled during the 1963/1966 period - and the intensification of mineral survey work will necessitate the provision of more survey and geophysical instruments and the engagement of additional technical staff to undertake the extra geophysical survey work.

H. WATER

H.1. DEVELOPMENT OF UNDERGROUND WATER SUPPLIES

£155,516. (£29,357). £277,873.

Grant funds are required to equip approximately 200 of the 340 boreholes which are due to be drilled during 1963/1966 and to meet a backlog of about 80 boreholes which were drilled under the previous development period and were not equipped for lack of funds. The balance of the boreholes are likely to be equipped under loans from the National Development Bank.

To minimise the lag between drilling and equipping it is proposed to engage private contractors to handle the equipment programme. A company has expressed interest in establishing itself at the new headquarters at Gaberones to carry out this work and it is hoped that in due course the Government will be able to hand over the physical task of maintaining borehole equipment throughout the Territory to private enterprise, leaving it to be done commercially for Tribal Authorities, co-operatives and individual farmers.

H.2. SMALL STOCK DAMS £35,000. £65,000.

In communal grazing areas there are a number of stock dams which are in most cases capable of enlargement and badly in need of improvement.

A recent reconnaissance survey has revealed that there are many undeveloped sites where additional dams can be constructed at comparatively low cost if Government will provide the necessary professional and technical services to assist local voluntary labour. Since any development or improvement of stock dams in the Territory will relieve some of the pressure on underground water sources, it is proposed to establish a technical services unit which will be available to give advice on dam and weir construction; and a dam construction unti to clean out existing dams and to supervise the construction of new ones.

H.3. LOBATSI WATER SUPPLY £216,000. £216,000.

Lobatsi's present water requirements are estimated at 9 million gallons a month of which the abattoir consumes 4 million. On several occasions the borehole supplies have failed due to over-pumping. While it has not been established that the limit of the borehole supply has yet been reached, the increasing development of the township, which is likely to require 14½ million gallons per month by 1970, and the need to provide an assured supply to the abattoir and cannery demand the provision of an alternative water supply. Investigations have indicated that a dam on the Nuane river nearby could yield between 5.9 million and 12 million gallons a month depending on the season. Loan funds for the dam, pipeline and storage reservoir have been made available by Barclays Bank D.C.O. and Standard Bank and the scheme should be fully viable.

H.4. IMPROVED TOWNSHIP STORAGE AND RETICULATION
£53,000. (£43,000). £96,000.

It has been the practice to meet the cost of developing township water supplies from loan funds because the expenditure can, to a varying extent, be offset by income derived from the sale of water. In the current development period loan funds totalling £124,000 have been allocated for this purpose and have been spent on a variety of schemes which have alleviated critical shortages at a number of developing centres. The stage has now been reached, however, when larger storage facilities, heavier pumping equipment and more complex distribution networks are required at many urban centres. It is also desirable during the next development period to improve storage and reticulation at some of the larger African tribal towns and villages where the inhabitants have to walk long distances to obtain water. This particular scheme covers requirements at Mahalapye, Serowe and Maun and is expected to be viable. Additional grant funds will be required for other non-viable schemes likely to become necessary during the development period.

H.5. .../

H.5. **EQUIPPING OF BOREHOLES** £15,000. £15,000.

Pending the establishment of the National Development Bank there is an urgent need for funds to enable the loan scheme for individual borehole development in Tribal Territories to be started. The Oxford Committee for Famine Relief has provided £15,000 for this purpose.

I. .../

I. COMMUNICATIONS

I.1. ROADS £984,170. £1,084,170.

A Food and Agricultural Organisation Mission investigating the Territory's livestock industry has commented as follows :-

> "An integrated road system is an urgent need as a first pre-requisite for real expansion and development. Such a system will do much, not only to expand production, but also to assist in the redistribution of cattle from the overstocked and overgrazed areas of the Eastern and Northern Protectorate. It would also make road transporting of livestock feasible, thus doing away with the undesirable and uneconomic trekking of cattle over long distances. This condition for expansion cannot be over-emphasised and it is strongly recommended that all possible sources of outside and international funds be explored for this purpose."

The main North-South trunk road between Ramathlabama on the border of the Republic of South Africa and Ramaquabane on the Southern Rhodesia border can now be considered reasonably negotiable in all weathers except for several low bridges and river crossings subject to flooding during the wet season. Other main roads to large centres remain in poor condition, causing high operation and vehicle maintenance costs to the road user.

Three major road improvement schemes requiring external financial assistance are planned for 1963/1966.

(1) Maun - Francistown. 303 miles. £630,375. The main road link between the Western part of Bechuanaland and the railhead at Francistown serves a population of 80,000 people and 200,000 - 300,000 head of cattle. The existing sand track is only negotiable by trucks and operating costs are very high. Because of the state of the road the export of produce grown in Ngamiland is uneconomic. Surveys will be proceeding to ascertain the prospects of irrigated crop production at Mokaneng and the suitability of various cash crops for production in Ngamiland and the need for a road to railhead, improved to full gravel standard is becoming acute. The Eastern section of this road will become very important if the Makarikari brines are exploited at Sua Pan. The construction of a gravel road will also facilitate the export of cattle by truck from the Nata Crown lands which are being made available for ranching by individual farmers. This road will open up large areas of the Territory for planned development in the future.

(2) Serowe - Palapye. 30 miles. £172,040. Serowe is one of the largest towns and tribal headquarters in the Territory. The town and an important adjacent area of crop and cattle production are served by a road to railhead at Palapye which is frequently impassable during the rainy season due to the lack of all weather bridging. This road has the highest vehicle density of any in the country and a substantial betterment programme is needed to bring it to an adequate standard.

(3) .../

(3) Gaberones - Vleischfontein. 13 miles. £118,550. With the development of the new headquarters at Gaberones, it will become essential to construct a first class road to Vleischfontein on the South African border, which will become the Territory's main outlet to South Africa. This road, including connecting trunk roads to the capital, will carry a high vehicle density and it is proposed to raise it to bitumen standard.

Apart from these three main schemes, funds are required to improve river crossings on the main North-South road which are susceptible to flooding during the wet season and, if finance from international agencies is available for the main development projects, to provide the necessary territorial counterpart contributions.

A grant of £6,000 has been made by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief to improve district feeder roads.

I.2. TELECOMMUNICATIONS £130,000. £150,000.

Because of the vast distances of the Protectorate/telecommunication development is of special importance in the Protectorate, not only as a means of reducing administrative expense, but also as an important service to the community and as a stimulus to development. Development programmes in the past have favoured the more populous Eastern Protectorate which is now reasonably well covered by the telecommunications network. During the 1963/1968 development period, this network will be improved, and extended and the Western centres of Ghanzi and Maun will be linked to it. Moreover, with the move of Central Government to Gaberones, a reorientation of the Territory's telecommunications network will be necessary. The existing outlets from Gaberones, as well as the village's internal facilities, are totally inadequate for the purposes of the new township. Provision has accordingly been made for the installation of automatic telephone exchange equipment, telephones and underground cabling. Additional expenditure will also be necessary to improve outlets between Gaberones and administrative centres along the railway line; a 12 channel carrier will be needed between Gaberones and Lobatsi and 3 channel carriers from Gaberones to Mahalapye and from Mahalapye to Francistown.

Provision is also required for the installation of an automatic exchange at Lobatsi where traffic is sufficient to warrant the changeover from a manual exchange and for a number of smaller development schemes in the Eastern Protectorate all of which are capable of self-redemption within 10 - 12 years.

J. .../

J. PUBLIC WORKS

J.1. LOBATSI POWER LINE £65,000. £65,000.

With the construction of the Nuane dam it will be necessary to instal pumping equipment at the dam site to pump the water to Lobatsi, some 8 miles away. A surplus of power will exist at Gaberones and it has been found that this surplus could be absorbed at Nuane, Ootsi and other places en route to Lobatsi and at Lobatsi itself, where there is a growing demand. The current for these consumers can be supplied more economically from Gaberones than by erecting another power station at Lobatsi and the additional demand will add to the viability of the Gaberones electrical project. Power will be supplied to the Lobatsi Township Authority in bulk and the Township Authority will be responsible for the re-distribution of the current within the township area. At a later stage it may well be possible to supply electricity to Kanye and the mines in that area.

J.2. MAHALAPYE ELECTRICITY £13,000. £13,000.

The Rhodesian Railways have installed an electrical generating plant at Mahalapye capable of supplying the town. Funds are available from an Exchequer loan and from Barclays Bank for a small township scheme and an agreement has been entered into with the Railways for the provision of power to Government and other township consumers.

J.3. TRAINING £17,000. £30,000.

A start was made during 1961/1962 in the establishment of a Public Works Department in-service training centre. School buildings have been constructed, staff recruited and training courses introduced on a limited scale for road section officers, mechanics, technical trainees and works staff. A trade testing unit has also been established at the training centre to ensure uniformity in the standards of skill of tradesmen seeking Government employment. The provision of trained personnel from the centre will facilitate the localisation of a large Government department, at the same time making an important contribution to the development of the Territory.

The centre must be expanded to meet present and future needs and it is proposed to provide boarding facilities for 50 students in 1963/1964 to accommodate the output of the Trades School for fourth and fifth year apprenticeship in carpentry/joinery, building and motor mechanics and for a variety of short in-service courses. Provision for the necessary capital expenditure is made under Scheme L.1. This scheme allows for the continued employment of the administrative and training personnel.

J.4. ADDITIONAL BUILDING STAFF £21,000. £21,000.

Additional Public Works staff were recruited in 1962 to assist in the planning of the 1963/1968 development programme. This staff must be retained to supervise the construction work and to meet expanding demands in connection with the establishment of townships and the expansion and enforcement of building regulations.

THE SOCIAL SECTOR

K. EDUCATION

K.1. CONTINUATION SCHEME £250,000. £459,000.

It will be necessary to continue an existing scheme which provides for extension to the Trades School, Gaberones, and to the Teacher Training College, Serowe, and for the staff salaries and maintenance costs of these and other small institutions. The commercial course at St. Joseph's College, Khale, will be continued from these funds. Expenditure must also continue at an increased rate on bursaries and scholarships for secondary education, and on higher education at the University of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland and extra-territorial institutions, other than those in the United Kingdom, in respect of which it is anticipated that provision will be met from Department of Technical Co-operation funds.

K.2. EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS
£159,379. (£226,393). £730,772.

Of the eight secondary schools in the Protectorate only two have small classes preparing candidates for the Cambridge School Certificate Examination. Previous plans allowed for a third class opening in 1966 and a fourth in 1967. At this rate the annual number of successful Cambridge School Certificate candidates, now about a dozen, would reach 40 or 50 in 1967 and would not increase appreciably thereafter. Yet shortage of suitably qualified men and women educated to Cambridge School Certificate level must greatly prejudice the chances of success of the localisation and development programmes and of the Territory's progress towards real self-government.

The main weaknesses of a number of the existing secondary schools include unsuitable siting and planning, single-form entry, courses stopping short of the Cambridge School Certificate examination level, lack of adequate science courses, wastage of pupils, unprofitable dispersal of effort of a limited and inadequate number of suitably qualified teachers, inadequacy or a total lack of libraries and laboratories, and difficulties in connection with the selection of pupils for entry.

To .../

To remedy this situation, urgent action is necessary to provide better facilities and better teachers, to enlarge and improve primary schools, and to improve selection for secondary schools. A multi-racial secondary school of good standard is also required at Gaberones, the new capital.

As a first step it is proposed that secondary education should be regrouped and centralised in six schools, each with 5 year courses to Cambridge School Certificate level, and with two-form or three-form entry, so as to ensure the maximum use of special facilities such as libraries and laboratories, and of specialist staff for the sciences and mathematics. This regrouping would begin to take effect in January, 1965, and would be completed in January, 1969, with good prospects of a hundred and more pupils passing the Cambridge School Certificate Examination annually from 1969 onward. It will be necessary to supply funds for :-

(a) Capital. Construction by Government of 2 new 3-form entry, 5 year course secondary schools at the main centres of population, Gaberones and Serowe, and expansion of three Mission Secondary Schools and one Tribal school to 5 year course schools, namely the Mater Spei School at Francistown, Moeding College at Ootsi, St. Joseph's College at Khale, and the Seepapitso Secondary School, Kanye, as 2-form, 3-form and two 2-form entry schools respectively.

(b) Recurrent expenditure on additional staff salaries, allowances, etc. and on the maintenance of a hostel in Francistown.

Capital expenditure will include increased hostel accommodation to cope with the annual day school entrance to the present tribal secondary schools at Molepolole and Mochudi (which will become higher primary schools) and with the annual intake to the boarding establishment at Moeng (which will be directed to some other use). Provision will also be made for housing where necessary, and for adequate libraries and laboratories.

K.3. PRIMARY EDUCATION, INCLUDING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION AT GABERONES £139,121. £317,121.

There are two main targets for effort in the primary field. One is the provision of adequate primary school facilities at the new capital at Gaberones; the other is to satisfy the need for primary school facilities throughout the Protectorate as far as the limited funds will permit.

Requirements .../

Requirements at Gaberones are estimated at £59,000. With this sum it is hoped to establish and staff one English language medium and one Tswana language medium school, each with identical facilities and staffs and of equal standards. The total intake of pupils is estimated at 560.

In the Territory generally, the rapid increase in primary school enrolment from 32,000 pupils in 1959 to 48,000 in 1962 has created serious problems. The lack of accommodation and equipment, but above all the lack of qualified teachers has weakened the entire education system in the Territory and is responsible for the fact that only 6% of the first year primary school pupils survive the eight year course.

Under present arrangements, expenditure on primary education is shared between the Tribal Administrations and the Central Government. While it is considered that the people of Bechuanaland and the Tribal Administrations should make the maximum contribution to primary education, it is also clear that an improvement in the standard of primary education and an expansion of facilities cannot be accomplished without financial assistance from Government. It is therefore intended to spend £80,000 from 1963 to 1966 on the building of two large schools, one in Francistown and one in Serowe, where conditions of gross overcrowding exist, and on further primary school buildings in districts where the need is greatest. It is hoped also to alleviate overcrowded conditions by expenditure from tribal surplus balances. In addition to the capital requirements £31,000 will be required for the salaries of additional teachers.

K.4. BURSARIES. £50,000. £96,000.

Batswana students proceeding to institutions for higher education will in future have the advantage of the facilities at the University of Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. A number will, however, continue to go to the United Kingdom for professional and technical courses and the cost of their training will be met from Department of Technical Co-operation funds.

L. IN-SERVICE TRAINING

L.1. TRAINING AND LOCALISATION £95,000. (£25,420). £181,208.

Bechuanaland is moving towards independence. If an independent country is to provide proper services for its people and play its part in world affairs, it must have an efficient Civil Service. It is therefore vital that the development of a local Civil Service should keep pace, as far as possible, with constitutional changes and political development. Expatriates on contract terms will be required for many years for technical purposes but the training measures now proposed are designed to ensure that in the reasonably early future the country will have a Civil Service with local officers fitted to carry the main burden of administration.

The .../

The localisation and training plans up to March, 1966, provide for the expenditure of £95,000 from Colonial Development and Welfare funds on a Government Training Centre and on in-service training and training staff. It is hoped that the Department of Technical Co-operation will also make a contribution in the form of training staff.

The Trade School and Public Works Department Training School at Gaberones are to be enlarged and integrated into a Government Training Centre which will give training in essential office skills and in the administrative work of departments, as well as continuing the industrial training already in progress.

Training at the Centre will be supplemented by intensive training "on the job", by the use of the Training Grade as recommended by Sir Richard Ramage in his recent report on the Civil Service and by evening class work, correspondence courses and day release work.

With assistance from the Special Commonwealth African Assistance plan and from the International Labour Organisation Extended Programme of Technical Assistance, it is hoped to obtain the services of expert trainers in typing, machine accounting, office management, co-operative development, etc. The salaries of the Principal and additional staff for the Training Centre will have to be found from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

Finally to equip the Service for independence it is proposed to seek the services of an Organisation and Methods Officer to review and, wherever possible, to simplify the present Government machinery.

M. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE

M.1. ADULT EDUCATION £21,000. £39,000.

As a part of the community development and social welfare programme it is proposed to undertake an adult education and literacy programme, which, by spreading knowledge and awakening new ideas will create a climate favourable for increased community development activities. A first step in the adult education programme must, however, be a pilot scheme to determine how and where further steps should be taken.
Funds from U.N.E.P.T.A. are available for an expert adviser who will start work in a selected area favourable to adult education and community development. The methods which he will advise are not yet known, but it is expected that over the course of two years he will be able to train about 12 teachers in the particular skills of adult education. The cost to the Territory will be in the neighbourhood of £9,000.

M.2. .../

M.2. **SOCIAL WELFARE** £24,100. £45,100.

In many tribal areas satisfactory solutions to social problems are still to be found within the framework of Tribal Law and Custom. This is no longer the case in the growing townships of Francistown and Lobatsi and other centres on the line of rail. Under the social welfare programme, which has been administered by a Welfare Officer and two Assistants, social centres have been built and equipped at Francistown and Lobatsi, sports facilities are being improved and a mobile cinema unit is maintained. This programme must be continued during the next development period.

Also included in the social welfare scheme is an amount of £8,000 to assist the Boy Scouts and Girl Guide movement in the Territory. This sum will allow for the employment of a roving Scout Commissioner and of a Secretary to assist the Guide Territorial Commissioner.

The Social Welfare Officer has just completed a year's specialised course in the United Kingdom with visits to welfare and community development centres in East Africa. In order to free him for supervisory and constructive duties in the field it is considered essential to provide him with an executive officer, and, to spread his welfare activities, with two additional assistant welfare officers. Provision is also made for the purchase of items of capital equipment necessary to further welfare projects.

N. BROADCASTING

N.1. **ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF A BROADCASTING STATION**
£Nil (£145,536). £235,536.

There is at present no broadcasting station in the Protectorate, and no local press. A bilingual weekly, the African Echo, published in Johannesburg with an edition for the Bechuana in the Territory and in the Republic receives an annual grant from the Government and has a modest circulation. Rhodesian and Republican newspapers have limited sales, as do a few subversive publications from various sources.

An Information Branch, formed in 1961, has attempted to fill the void through the publication of a monthly illustrated magazine which it sells at sub-economic prices, a twice-monthly newsletter, a daily summary of the proceedings of the Legislative Council when in session, and a question-and-answer leaflet. The barrier of illiteracy severely circumscribes the efficacy of these measures, and the distance factor detracts from their news appeal.

There ... /

There are, however, approximately 2,500 licensed radio receivers in Bechuanaland, and an unknown number of unlicensed. Questions received by the Information Branch indicate that the people are fully alive to the value of radio and broadcasts from the Republic of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Ghana, Peking, Cairo and Moscow are readily picked up.

A pilot broadcasting project has been started to train local staff, to check reception conditions in different parts of the Protectorate, and to test the reaction of the public to various types of programmes, many of them relayed from the British Broadcasting Corporation. This service is, however, underpowered and understaffed.

It is now proposed to set up a broadcasting service with a 10 KW vertical incidence short wave transmitter at Gaberones. This station will in the first instance provide a four-hour daily service throughout the Territory and will enable the Information Branch to curtail its written services.

With advice from the B.B.C., the capital cost of the station has been estimated at £105,180, and the recurrent costs for staff and maintenance at approximately £25,000 a year, some of which will be recovered from radio licence fees and possibly from the sale of advertising time.

The estimate for capital expenditure includes a sum of £2,350 for equipment which would be necessary to make use of the broadcasting installations out of normal broadcasting hours as a two-way telex link between the Protectorate and the United Kingdom for ordinary Government communications, for the reception of C.O.I. transmissions, and for commercial use.

O. HEALTH

O.1. CONTINUATION SCHEME £64,400. £122,400.

An existing scheme provides funds for an assistant medical officer of health and a sanitary inspector for the improvement of rural sanitation; a medical officer and a microscopist for field and laboratory work on trypanosomiasis; maintenance of lunatics at the Lobatsi Mental Home; and the necessary staff required to improve sanitation services at Lobatsi. All this work must continue during 1963/1968. In addition provision is also made for T.B. control measures to which the South African Chamber of Mines is contributing £15,000.

O.2. ... /

0.2. GRANTS TO MISSIONS £30,000. £54,000.

In view of the valuable and ever increasing contribution which the Missions make to the medical services of the Territory, priority will be given to the provision of assistance to meet their additional needs during 1963/1966. In respect of capital expenditure, this amounts to the modest sum of £6,200 only. As far as recurrent expenditure is concerned, a recent review has shown that subsidy rates are far below the actual values of Mission services, while the number of beds and the proportion of staff subsidised are only three-fifths of the total. It is hoped that increased subsidy rates in respect of present staff and beds can be carried on the budget, but provision is made in this scheme for the subsidisation of additional staff taken on, and additional bed accommodation provided during recent years.

0.3. GABERONES HOSPITAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

£217,421. (£55,000). £344,421.

A new hospital will be essential at the headquarters at Gaberones and a hygiene service will have to be established in the near future. At present, medical needs at Gaberones are met by a Health Centre consisting of an out-patients department and small wards with a total of 53 beds and cots divided into male general, female general, midwifery and male and female tuberculosis. Facilities only exist for very minor operations and there is no labour ward.

It is essential to provide a hospital of at least 40 beds, comprising three units. Of these one will consist of private and semi-private wards for medical and surgical cases, one will provide free accommodation for surgical cases while the third will be for midwifery. An operating suite, a full X-Ray suite, dispensing and pathological laboratories and an ante-natal department will also be required, with the necessary staff.

As the population of the township expands the present rudimentary sanitary services will become inadequate and provision must be made within the limits of funds available for additional sanitary labour and its supervision, and for refuse removal vehicles.

All staff will require housing and this will be provided for in the scheme.

The hospital will be built to allow for later expansion as additional funds become available and extensions will certainly be needed during the five year development period.

P. .../

P. HOUSING

P.1. GOVERNMENT HOUSING £100,000. (£35,931). £135,931.

The expansion of establishments which began in 1956/1957 when grant in aid and increased Colonial Development and Welfare funds became available created a need for a large housing programme to keep pace with the building up of staff. There is virtually no surplus accommodation in the Protectorate which could be rented by expatirate officers or by Government on behalf of such officers and in these circumstances the recruitment of additional officers involved of necessity the provision of quarters.

A recent review of Government housing requirements has revealed a temporary surplus of higher grade housing in some centres, due mainly to a large number of vacant posts. Some of these vacancies are likely to be filled in the near future and the surplus by no means caters for the reasonable housing requirements of senior officers borne on the budget. In some districts there are already awkward shortages. £20,000 is required to make good these deficiencies and a further £80,000 is needed for junior staff, mainly police personnel.

There will also be a need for housing for Agricultural staff borne on schemes financed by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief as this organisation finds difficulty in providing funds for this purpose. £35,931 will be required.

P.2. HOME OWNERSHIP SCHEME (SEE E).

Already in the larger urban areas the signs of shanty-town growth are appearing. The standard of dwellings in most cases is poor; overcrowding is the rule. In Francistown, where a better type of house is available through the efforts of a beer hall trust and stands in contrast to the majority of the lower income group houses, dissatisfaction with the local living conditions encourages political unrest. A similar situation is arising in Lobatsi and, without careful planning, will no doubt arise in Gaberones. Legislation, in the absence of practical incentives to improve high density housing, merely compounds the problem.

The construction by Government of high density housing estates appears to be impracticable in the financial circumstances of the Protectorate and it is accordingly proposed to promote a home ownership scheme by the issue of loans through the National Development Bank.

Q. .../

Q. SOCIAL SURVEYS

Q.1. POPULATION CENSUS £40,193. £40,193.

Censuses of dubious value were carried out in 1921, 1936, 1946 and 1956. The 1956 census was based on sampling methods using the tax registers, but the exceptional uneveness of population distribution in Bechuanaland and the doubtful accuracy of the tax registers render the results suspect. As all aspects of development planning depend heavily on reliable and detailed population data, and as this information is equally essential for the evaluation of programmes, it is of vital importance that a thorough census be conducted at an early date and that a statistical unit capable of undertaking regular population surveys in the future be established.

Approval has been given by U.N.E.P.T.A. for the employment of a census expert to advise on the conduct of a census to be held in 1964 and the preparations for the census have begun.

Q.2. EDUCATION SURVEY £8,000. £8,000.

The preparation of the education development plans have been hampered by the lack of reliable statistics relating to the numbers of children of school-going age in the Territory. The proposed census will supply useful information, but a specific education survey, which is to be undertaken by U.N.E.S.C.O., is needed to -

(a) assist in the provision and analysis of statistics essential to sound educational planning;

(b) facilitate the provision of external financial assistance for education.

It is understood that U.N.E.P.T.A. is prepared to provide the equivalent of £5,000 towards the cost of the survey experts.

Q.3. MANPOWER SURVEY £200. (£1,200). £1,400.

An expert is required to carry out a preliminary assessment of manpower resources and requirements and in particular to ascertain skilled manpower requirements to meet the current needs of economic development and the localisation of the Service. Advice is also required on a programme for the collection and analysis of information on manpower on a regular basis. It is considered that such an expert would be able to advise on the organisation of a training programme and on the needs for further expert advice from training instructors in the light of which it is anticipated that an application would be submitted to the International Labour Organisation for further technical assistance under the 1965/1966 programme.

Q.4. ... /

Q.4. ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEYS £17,000. £26,500.

The Bushman Survey was launched in 1958 to investigate the conditions under which Bushmen live and to make recommendations to Government regarding their welfare and administration. The Central Kalahari Game Reserve was established in 1961 to prevent the dislocation of the way of life of the Bushmen by the influx of non-Bushmen, and two interim reports have been submitted by the Survey Officer. This study of the demography, economy, language and social organisation of the Bushmen will be completed by March, 1964, but already sufficient information has been gathered to enable administrative action to proceed. Assistance is needed for the Bushmen by the provision of borehole water supplies intended for human and animal use, and it is hoped that their presence will exercise a stabilising influence on the herds of migratory game on which the Bushmen rely for food.

Continuation of the survey is desired to provide for further research and observation of the effects of action taken subsequent to submission of the report, the creation of the Reserve and the installation of water points. Operations will be extended to include a swamp settlement survey in Ngamiland with the object, as a consolidation measure, of settling tsetse-cleared areas with a permanent population barrier.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS

The creation of a new township at Gaberones will fulfil two complementary needs which have long been felt in the Protectorate. The first and most important of these needs is to move the administrative capital of Bechuanaland from Mafeking into the Territory; the second is to develop an urban core, equipped with basic services capable of expansion, around which commercial and industrial development can take place.

Although administrative and political factors are the main justification for the move to Gaberones, the concomitants of the move are expected to prove of great value to the development of the Territory.

The number of enquiries already received from private business concerns since the decision to move the capital was made public indicates that, given the necessary inducements such as ample water and cheap land, private enterprise will follow the headquarters to Gaberones. The presence in Gaberones of distribution and servicing agencies, retailers, depots, legal offices, building societies, banks and traders, by providing services which are presently lacking or inadequate, will reduce the cost of living in the Southern Protectorate, create a small labour market and furnish some of the conditions needed to attract further private sector development.

The .../

The availability of industrial sites, water and electricity will also provide the Territory with the physical prerequisites for light industrial development, initially in the field of construction materials for the township itself, and later in processing, consumer goods, clothing and furnishing. This is an important aspect of the headquarters project. Manufacturing industry has been retarded in the Territory by the fact that land, water and electricity have never been available together at any of the towns or villages on the railway line. As a result the remarkable advances made in the agricultural and livestock sectors in the past ten years, and the increased spending power generated thereby, have not been reflected in a balanced expansion of the economy. Moreover, the increased productivity of these sectors and eventual land tenure reforms will tend to eliminate the less efficient producers. Industrial development at Gaberones, even of a modest nature, could capture the small internal markets which are now forming in the Eastern parts of the Protectorate, as well as providing training and employment opportunities for those who abandon farming.

Nor should the fiscal aspects of the move be overlooked. It is estimated that the establishment of the capital at Gaberones will generate £63,000 of additional annual revenue by the end of 1967/1968, rising to £100,000 in 1969/1970.

The development of the township has been phased over the five year period, but more than five-sevenths of the expenditure will need to be incurred during the financial years 1963/1964 and 1964/1965 so that the withdrawal of Government departments from Mafeking can start in March, 1965, and be completed in as short a period as possible. Protraction of the move would result in serious administrative dislocation. This phasing is consistent with the estimate that the town will have a population of 5,000 by the middle of 1966, rising gradually to 10,000.

R.1. WATER AND ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES £651,320. £657,320.

An earth dam, capable of supplying 1,000,000 gallons of potable water a day to the new township, is being constructed. Additional supplies of raw water will be available as required up to 2,000,000 gallons a day. The dam, together with its ancillary works will cost £511,320.

The Territory is devoid of water resources suitable for hydro-electrical generation and local generation of power must therefore be based on thermal energy. Four turbo-alternators have been purchased having capacities respectively of 1000 KW, 650 KW and 2 x 350 KW. This plant will have sufficient current to supply both Gaberones and Lobatsi

and .../

and will also enable current to be sold to various consumers between Gaberones and Lobatsi, such as the Ootsi Manganese Mine. A sum of £65,000 is being provided under a separate loan scheme to construct a power line between Gaberones and Lobatsi. The Gaberones power station and distribution scheme will cost £140,000 during the three years 1963/1966.

R.2. **ROADS AND DRAINAGE** £296,475. £408,475.

All roads in the town centre will be constructed with a bitumen surface to reduce dust; roads in the residential areas will be laid down to gravel standards but allowance will be made for widening and bitumen surfacing at a later date. Costs of construction will include provision for roadside drains and contain a small margin for tree planting and landscaping. The total estimate for the construction of roads, excluding main trunk roads, is £245,875.

The infrequency and intensity of rainfall at Gaberones precludes the use of an all purpose drainage system, removing foul and storm water together. Separate systems have therefore been designed to gain maximum benefit from natural gradients. Domestic waterborne sewerage will be disposed of through oxidition ponds situated outside the township, except in the high density housing areas where the size of the stands permit the employment of individual septic tanks.

R.3. **GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS - GABERONES** £444,292. £455,292.

Four main office blocks, all of which must be completed before March, 1965, are planned: a Chief Secretary's Block suitable for conversion into a Prime Minister's Block (including the Legal Division, the Information Branch and the Police); a Finance and Economic Development Block (including the Treasury, the Audit Department, the Development Division and the Veterinary Department); a Public Works Block (including the Township, Works and Communications Division, the Public Works Department and the Township Executive Officer); and a Social Services Block (including the Education and Medical Departments). Also required are a stores block, a telephone exchange, a Legislative Council building, a combined Posts and Telegraphs headquarters and Post Office, a Township Authority building, a City Police Station and a Police Post in the high density residential area.

R.5. ... /

R.4. GOVERNMENT HOUSING - GABERONES £634,375. £662,375.

The movement of the Headquarters' staff from Mafeking to Gaberones calls for the construction of some 230 houses as well as blocks of flats. Five types of house designs have been prepared to give the widest possible choice range to Government officers at various levels of the salary scale.

R.5. MUNICIPAL SERVICES AND SITE IMPROVEMENT £23,000. £32,500.

It is estimated that the minimum population of Gaberones in 1970 will be 5,000 and that this figure may have risen to 10,000 by 1980. It will therefore be necessary to make provision for parks, a cemetery, refuse disposal, railway siding extensions to serve the industrial area and to make provision for the actual physical removal of headquarters from Mafeking to Gaberones.

R.6. SUPERVISION CHARGES £140,498. £161,498.

Funds were made available early in 1962 under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme for the provision of professional and technical staff for the essential advance planning and preparatory work for the headquarters project. The planning and design work covering all engineering and architectural aspects of the project has now reached the final stages.

It will be necessary to cover the cost of the supervision charges during the period 1963/1966 and this will be done by charging expenditure to Grant, Colonial Development and Welfare and loan funds in the proportion that each carries to the total finance required.

APPENDIX I

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE INDICATING AMOUNTS ALLOCATED TO EACH SECTOR AND ITEM OF A SECTOR AND EXPRESSED IN PERCENTAGES OF THE TOTAL OF THE SECTOR AND THE TOTAL OF THE PLAN

	SECTOR	AMOUNT	% of sector	% of Plan
	PRODUCTIVE			
A	Livestock	£ 660,075	27%)	24%
B	Agriculture	457,343	19%)	
C	Co-Operatives	40,449	1%)	
D	Tsetse Fly Control	215,957	9%)	
E	National Dev. Bank	1,060,500	43%)	
F	Game and Tourism	36,209	1%)	
	TOTAL	£ 2,470,533		
	INFRASTRUCTURE			
G	Economic Surveys	436,382	18%)	24%
H	Water	669,873	27%)	
I	Communications	1,234,170	50%)	
J	Public Works	129,000	5%)	
	TOTAL	£ 2,469,425		
	SOCIAL			
K	Education	1,602,893	56%)	29%
L	In-Service Training	181,208	6%)	
M	Community Development and Social Welfare	84,100	3%)	
N	Broadcasting	235,536	8%)	
O	Health	520,821	19%)	
P	Housing	135,931	5%)	
Q	Social Services	76,093	3%)	
	TOTAL	£ 2,836,582		
	NEW CAPITAL			
R	Headquarters	£ 2,377,460	-	23%

SUMMARY

	AMOUNT	% of Plan
Productive Sector	£ 2,470,533	24%
Infrastructure	2,469,425	24%
Social Sector	2,836,582	29%
New Capital	2,377,460	23%
TOTAL PLAN	£ 10,154,000	

DETAILS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

Details of Expenditure	Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 196
	£	£	£
PRODUCTIVE SECTOR			
A. LIVESTOCK			
1 Disease Control	39,631	62,789	51,70
2 Research			
(a) Ramathlabama	14,619	15,958	15,17
(b) Trypanosomiasis and Helminthiasis	8,325	9,716	10,1
(c) Sandveld Pasture Research	11,165	1,375	1,42
3 Livestock Industry Development Teams	10,160	8,121	8,81
4 Settlement (Land and Water Surveys)	8,000	14,000	13,000
5 Animal Husbandry	23,603	19,003	26,53
6 Livestock Improvement	10,000	8,000	7,500
TOTAL A. LIVESTOCK	£125,503	138,962	134,610
B. AGRICULTURE			
1 Agricultural Extension	11,944	16,239	55,421
2 Agricultural Information Service and Farmer Training	23,353	6,838	7,392
3 Peasant Experimental Farm Units	21,812	8,692	6,729
4 Soil Conservation, Land Use and Regional Planning	17,574	21,336	14,478
5 Crop Research	7,500	500	-
6 Agricultural Training and Development of Agriculture	8,508	17,244	25,783
7 Sorghum Seed	2,000	2,000	2,000
TOTAL B. AGRICULTURE	£ 92,691	72,849	111,803
C. CO-OPERATIVES			
1 Development of Co-operative Societies	7,474	7,445	6,530
TOTAL C. CO-OPERATIVES	£7,474	7,445	6,530
D. TSETSE FLY CONTROL			
1 Control of Tsetse Fly	51,744	47,157	36,056
TOTAL D. CONTROL OF TSETSE FLY	£51,744	47,157	36,056

APPENDIX II

G OF EXPENDITURE

	Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66	TOTAL 1963/66	Exp. 1966/67	Exp. 1967/68	TOTAL 1963/68	Recurrent Liability 1968/69
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	39,631	62,789	51,706	154,126	52,000	54,000	260,126	38,032
	14,619	15,958	15,172	45,749	16,000	19,000	80,749	17,561
	8,325	9,716	10,458	28,499	10,000	12,000	50,499	10,947
	11,165	1,375	1,422	13,962	2,000	3,000	18,962	2,000
	10,160	8,121	8,819	27,100	9,000	9,000	45,100	8,423
	8,000	14,000	13,000	35,000	-	-	35,000	-
	25,603	19,003	26,533	69,139	20,000	24,000	113,139	21,000
	10,000	8,000	7,500	25,500	5,000	5,000	35,500	-
	£125,503	138,962	134,610	399,075	114,000	126,000	639,075 ✓	97,963
	11,944	16,239	55,421	83,604	32,000	33,000	148,604	31,500
ng	23,353	6,838	7,392	37,583	8,000	8,000	53,583	8,000
	21,812	8,692	6,729	37,233	5,000	10,000	52,233	6,000
	17,574	21,336	14,478	53,388	14,000	15,000	82,388	13,227
	7,500	500	-	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
re	8,508	17,244	25,783	51,535	27,000	28,000	106,535	29,845
	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	-
	£ 92,691	72,849	111,803	277,343	86,000	94,000	457,343 ✓	88,572
	7,474	7,445	6,530	21,449	8,000	11,000	40,449	7,557
	£7,474	7,445	6,530	21,449	8,000	11,000	40,449 ✓	7,557
	51,744	47,157	36,056	134,957	39,000	42,000	215,957	41,464
	£51,744	47,157	36,056	134,957	39,000	42,000	215,957 ✓	41,464

DETAILS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

Details of Expenditure		Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66
		£	£	£
E. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK				
1 Boreholes		13,000	42,000	25,000
2 Pupil Farmers		-	8,000	9,500
3 Freehold Farmers		13,000	25,000	22,000
4 Industry and Commerce		-	135,000	150,000
5 Home Ownership		-	35,000	65,000
6 General (a) Development		-	50,000	100,000)
(b) Reserve		-	100,000	100,000)
TOTAL E. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK		£26,000	395,000	471,500
F. GAME AND TOURISM				
1 Development of Chobe Game Reserve		7,868	7,159	7,182
TOTAL F. GAME AND TOURISM		£7,868	7,159	7,182
SUMMARY PRODUCTIVE SECTOR				
A. Livestock		125,503	138,962	134,610
B. Agriculture		92,691	72,849	111,803
C. Co-operatives		7,474	7,445	6,530
D. Tsetse Fly Control		51,744	47,157	36,056
E. National Development Bank		26,000	395,000	471,500
F. Game and Tourism		7,868	7,159	7,182
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE SECTOR		£311,280	668,572	767,681
INFRASTRUCTURE				
G. ECONOMIC SURVEYS				
1. Triangulation Survey and Mapping	Bech. Protecotrate	-	5,359	4,641
	Overseas Surveys	40,500	72,900	44,600
2 Survey of Livestock Industry		-	4,822	-
3 Forest Survey and Exploitation		11,812	7,929	8,255
4 Fish Farming Survey		7,564	-	-
5 Fauna Surveys		-	6,500	6,500
6 Reconnaissance Land Use Surveys		-	10,000	-
7 Hydrological Surveys		10,687	7,376	7,937
8 Geological Survey (Additional Staff)		10,827	6,049	7,124
TOTAL G. ECONOMIC SURVEYS		£81,390	120,935	79,057

G OF EXPENDITURE

Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66	Total 1963/66	Expr. 1966/67	Expr. 1967/68	Total 1963/68	Recurrent Liability 1968/69
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
13,000	42,000	25,000	80,000	13,000	9,000	102,000	-
-	8,000	9,500	17,500	12,000	12,000	41,500	-
13,000	25,000	22,000	60,000	19,000	15,000	94,000	-
-	135,000	150,000	285,000	20,000	18,000	323,000	-
-	35,000	65,000	100,000	25,000	25,000	150,000	-
- -	50,000 100,000	100,000) 100,000)	350,000	-	-	350,000	-
£26,000	395,000	471,500	892,500	89,000	79,000	1,060,500 ✓	-
7,868	7,159	7,182	22,209	7,000	7,000	36,209 ✓	6,863
£7,868	7,159	7,182	22,209	7,000	7,000	36,209	6,863
125,503	138,962	134,610	399,075	114,000	126,000	639,075	97,963
92,691	72,849	111,803	277,343	86,000	94,000	457,343	88,572
7,474	7,445	6,530	21,449	8,000	11,000	40,449	7,557
51,744	47,157	36,056	134,957	39,000	42,000	215,957	41,464
26,000	395,000	471,500	892,500	89,000	79,000	1,060,500	-
7,868	7,159	7,182	22,209	7,000	7,000	36,209	6,863
£311,280	668,572	767,681	1,747,533	343,000	359,000	2,449,533	242,419
- 40,500	5,359 72,900	4,641 44,600	10,000 158,000	4,000 30,000	5,000) 30,000)	237,000	-
-	4,822	-	4,822	-	-	4,822	-
11,812	7,929	8,255	27,996	8,000	7,000	42,996	9,494
7,564	-	-	7,564	-	-	7,564	-
-	6,500	6,500	13,000	-	-	13,000	-
-	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
10,687	7,376	7,937	26,000	10,000	9,000	45,000	7,000
10,827	6,049	7,124	24,000	9,000	8,000	41,000	7,955
£81,390	120,935	79,057	281,382	61,000	59,000	401,382 ✓	24,449

DETAILS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

Details of Expenditure	Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66	Tot 1963
	£	£	£	£
H. WATER				
Development of Underground Water Supplies	33,928	76,998	73,947	184,8
Small Stock Dams	10,000	13,000	12,000	35,0
Nuane Dam, Pipe Line and Storage Reservoirs, etc.	216,000	-	-	216,0
Improved Township Storage and Reticulation (Mahalapye, Serowe and Maun)	15,000	38,000	-	53,0
Equipping Boreholes	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,0
TOTAL H. WATER	£279,928	132,998	90,947	503,87
I. COMMUNICATIONS				
Roads	25,400	500,760	458,010	984,17
Telecommunications	-	100,000	30,000	130,00
TOTAL I. COMMUNICATIONS	£ 25,400	600,760	488,010	1,114,17
J. PUBLIC WORKS				
Lobatsi Power Line	10,000	55,000	-	65,00
Electricity Mahalapye	13,000	-	-	13,00
Training	5,977	5,711	5,312	17,00
Additional Building Staff (cont.)	9,993	4,945	6,062	21,00
TOTAL J. PUBLIC WORKS	£ 38,970	65,656	11,374	116,000
SUMMARY INFRASTRUCTURE				
G. Economic Surveys	81,390	120,935	79,057	281,382
H. Water	279,928	132,998	90,947	503,873
I. Communications	25,400	600,760	488,010	1,114,170
J. Public Works	38,970	65,656	11,374	116,000
TOTAL INFRASTRUCTURE	£425,688	920,349	669,388	2,015,425

ETAILS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

APPENDIX II (continued)

Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66	Total 1963/66	Expr. 1966/67	Expr. 1967/68	Total 1963/68	Recurrent Liability 1968/69
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
33,928	76,998	73,947	184,873	46,000	47,000	277,873	12,295
10,000	13,000	12,000	35,000	15,000	15,000	65,000	–
216,000	–	–	216,000	–	–	216,000	–
15,000	38,000	–	53,000	–	–	53,000	–
5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	–	–	15,000	–
£279,928	132,998	90,947	503,873	61,000	62,000	626,873 ✓	12,295
25,400	500,760	458,010	984,170	50,000	50,000	1,084,170 ✓	–
–	100,000	30,000	130,000	10,000	10,000	150,000 ✓	–
£ 25,400	600,760	488,010	1,114,170	60,000	60,000	1,234,170 ✓	–
10,000	55,000	–	65,000	–	–	65,000 ✓	–
13,000	–	–	13,000	–	–	13,000 ✓	–
5,977	5,711	5,312	17,000	6,000	7,000	30,000 ✓	–
9,993	4,945	6,062	21,000	–	–	21,000 ✓	–
£ 38,970	65,656	11,374	116,000	6,000	7,000	129,000	–
81,390	120,935	79,057	281,382	61,000	59,000	401,382	24,449
279,928	132,998	90,947	503,873	61,000	62,000	626,873	12,295
25,400	600,760	488,010	1,114,170	60,000	60,000	1,234,170	
38,970	65,656	11,374	116,000	6,000	7,000	129,000	
425,688	920,349	669,388	2,015,425	188,000	188,000	2,391,425	36,744

DETAILS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

Details of Expenditure	Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66	Total 1963/66
	£	£	£	£
SOCIAL SECTOR				
K. EDUCATION				
1 Development of Education	80,300	79,500	90,200	250,000
2 Expansion and Improvement of Secondary Facilities	645	259,115	126,012	385,772
3 Primary Education	8,755	87,845	42,521	139,121
4 Bursaries	12,000	18,500	19,500	50,000
TOTAL K. EDUCATION	£ 101,700	444,960	278,233	824,893
L. IN-SERVICE TRAINING				
1 Training and Localisation	2,425	59,690	58,305	120,420
TOTAL L. IN-SERVICE TRAINING	£ 2,425	59,690	58,305	120,420
M. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE				
1 Adult Education	3,910	8,728	8,362	21,000
2 Social Welfare	5,126	9,414	9,560	24,100
TOTAL M. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE	£ 9,036	18,142	17,922	45,100
N. BROADCASTING				
1 Establishment and Operation of Broadcasting Station	-	117,354	28,182	145,536
TOTAL N. BROADCASTING	£ -	117,354	28,182	145,536
O. HEALTH				
1 Development of Medical Services (cont.) including T.B. Control	20,267	21,590	22,543	64,400
2 Grants to Missions	-	18,100	11,900	30,000
3 Gaberones Hospital	68,736	107,775	40,910	217,421
TOTAL O. HEALTH	£ 89,003	147,465	75,353	311,821
P. HOUSING				
1 Government Housing (Backlog) 2 Home Ownership (See E5)	-	135,931	-	135,931
TOTAL P. HOUSING	£ -	135,931	-	135,931

APPENDIX II (continued)

LS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66	Total 1963/66	Expr. 1966/67	Expr. 1967/68	Total 1963/68	Recurrent Liability 1968/69
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
80,300	79,500	90,200	250,000	109,000	100,000	459,000	98,916
645	259,115	126,012	385,772	186,000	159,000	730,772	49,826
8,755	87,845	42,521	139,121	100,000	78,000	317,121	27,961
12,000	18,500	19,500	50,000	22,000	24,000	96,000	27,000
£ 101,700	444,960	278,233	824,893	417,000	361,000	1,602,893 ✓	203,703
2,425	59,690	58,305	120,420	30,548	30,240	181,208 ✓	33,742
£ 2,425	59,690	58,305	120,420	30,548	30,240	181,208	33,742
3,910	8,728	8,362	21,000	9,000	9,000	39,000 ✓	9,446
5,126	9,414	9,560	24,100	10,000	11,000	45,100 ✓	10,142
£ 9,036	18,142	17,922	45,100	19,000	20,000	84,100	19,588
-	117,354	28,182	145,536	44,000	46,000	235,536 ✓	27,406
£ -	117,354	28,182	145,536	44,000	46,000	235,536	27,406
20,267	21,590	22,543	64,400	29,000	29,000	122,400	26,094
-	18,100	11,900	30,000	12,000	12,000	54,000	13,773
68,736	107,775	40,910	217,421	36,000	36,000	289,421	36,912
£ 89,003	147,465	75,353	311,821	77,000	77,000	465,821 ✓	76,779
-	135,931	-	135,931	-	-	135,931 ✓	-
£ -	135,931	-	135,931	-	-	135,931	-

DETAILS AND PHASING

Details of Expenditure	Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1963/65
	£	£
Q. SOCIAL SERVICES		
1 Population Census	7,193	33,000
2 Education Survey	8,000	-
3 Manpower Survey	-	1,400
4 Bushmen Survey	6,506	6,226
TOTAL Q. SOCIAL SERVICES	£ 21,699	40,626
SUMMARY SOCIAL SECTOR		
K. Education	101,700	444,960
L. In-Service Training	2,425	59,690
M. Community Development and Social Welfare	9,036	18,142
N. Broadcasting	-	117,354
O. Health	89,003	147,465
P. Housing	-	135,931
Q. Social Services	21,699	40,626
TOTAL SOCIAL SECTOR	£ 223,863	964,168
R. HEADQUARTERS		
1 Water and Electricity Supplies	252,310	397,010
2 Roads and Drainage	32,000	107,000
3 Government Buildings	90,000	151,821
4 Government Housing	150,000	425,725
5 Municipal Services and Site Improvement	7,000	16,000
6 Supervision Charges	46,198	55,080
TOTAL R. HEADQUARTERS	£ 577,508	1,152,636

X DETAILS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE APPENDIX II (continued)

Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1963/65	Expr. 1965/66	Total 1963/66	Expr. 1966/67	Expr. 1967/68	Total 1963/68	Recurrent Liability 1968/69
£	£	£	£	£✓	£	£	£
7,193	33,000	-	40,193	-	-	40,193	-
8,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	8,000	-
-	1,400	-	1,400	-	-	1,400	-
6,506	6,226	4,268	17,000	4,500	5,000	26,500	4,822
£ 21,699	40,626	4,268	66,593	4,500	5,000	76,093 ✓	4,822
101,700	444,960	278,233	824,893	417,000	361,000	1,602,893	203,703
2,425	59,690	58,305	120,420	30,548	30,240	181,208	33,742
9,036	18,142	17,922	45,100	19,000	20,000	84,100	19,588
-	117,354	28,182	145,536	44,000	46,000	235,536	27,406
89,003	147,465	75,353	311,821	77,000	77,000	465,821	76,779
-	135,931	-	135,931	-	-	135,931	-
21,699	40,626	4,268	66,593	4,500	5,000	76,093	4,822
£ 223,863	964,168	462,263	1,650,294	592,048	539,240	2,781,582	366,040
252,310	397,010	2,000	651,320	3,000	3,000	657,320	-
32,000	107,000	157,475	296,475	66,000	46,000	408,475	-
90,000	151,821	202,471	444,292	11,000	-	455,292	-
150,000	425,725	58,650	634,375	28,000	-	662,375	-
7,000	16,000	-	23,000	9,500	-	32,500	-
46,198	55,080	39,220	140,498	16,000	5,000	161,498	-
577,508	1,152,636	459,816	2,189,960	133,500	54,000	2,377,460	-

DETAILS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

Details of Expenditure	Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66	To 196
	£	£	£	£
SUMMARY HEADQUARTERS				
1 Water and Electricity	252,310	397,010	2,000	651
2 Roads and Drainage	32,000	107,000	157,475	296
3 Buildings (Government)	90,000	151,821	202,471	444
4 Housing (Government)	150,000	425,725	58,650	634
5 Municipal Services, etc.	7,000	16,000	-	23
6 Supervision Charges	46,198	55,080	39,220	14
TOTAL HEADQUARTERS	£577,508	1,152,636	459,816	2,18
SUMMARY OF SECTORS				
PRODUCTIVE SECTOR	311,280	668,572	767,681	1,74
INFRASTRUCTURE	425,688	920,349	669,388	2,01
SOCIAL SECTOR	223,863	964,168	462,263	1,65
HEADQUARTERS	577,508	1,152,636	459,816	2,18
TOTAL ALLOCATED SECTORS	£1,538,339	3,705,725	2,359,148	7,60
ADDITIONAL PIPELINE SCHEMES				
(G8) Geological Survey, Equipment	-	4,000	-	
(A1) Disease Control	-	-	21,000	
(G1) Land Survey	-	15,000	16,000	
(O3) Additions to Gaberones Hospital	-	-	55,000	
(H4) Township Water Supplies	-	20,000	23,000	
TOTAL PIPELINE	£ -	39,000	115,000	1
TOTAL PLAN	£1,538,339	3,744,725	2,474,148	7,7

APPENDIX II (continued)

ETAILS AND PHASING OF EXPENDITURE

Expr. 1963/64	Expr. 1964/65	Expr. 1965/66	Total 1963/66	Expr. 1966/67	Expr. 1967/68	Total 1963/68	Recurrent Liability 1968/69
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
252,310	397,010	2,000	651,320	3,000	3,000	657,320	
32,000	107,000	157,475	296,475	66,000	46,000	408,475	
90,000	151,821	202,471	444,292	11,000	-	455,292	
150,000	425,725	58,650	634,375	28,000	-	662,375	
7,000	16,000	-	23,000	9,500	-	32,500	
46,198	55,080	39,220	140,498	16,000	5,000	161,498	
£577,508	1,152,636	459,816	2,189,960	133,500	54,000	2,377,460	
311,280	668,572	767,681	1,747,533	343,000	359,000	2,449,533	242,419
425,688	920,349	669,388	2,015,425	188,000	188,000	2,391,425	36,744
223,863	964,168	462,263	1,650,294	592,048	539,240	2,781,582	366,040
577,508	1,152,636	459,816	2,189,960	133,500	54,000	2,377,460	-
£1,538,339	3,705,725	2,359,148	7,603,212	1,256,548	1,140,240	10,000,000	645,203
-	4,000	-	4,000	-	-	4,000 ✓	-
-	-	21,000	21,000	-	-	21,000 ✓	-
-	15,000	16,000	31,000	-	-	31,000 ✓	-
-	-	55,000	55,000	-	-	55,000	-
-	20,000	23,000	43,000	-	-	43,000 ✓	-
£ -	39,000	115,000	154,000	-	-	154,000	-
£1,538,339	3,744,725	2,474,148	7,757,212	1,256,548	1,140,240	10,154,000	645,203

APPENDIX

REVENUE

NET RECURRENT BUDGET PROJECTION

Head	1963/1964	1964/1965	1965/1966	1966/1967
	£	£	£	£
1. Customs and Excise	402,967	462,618	504,000	541,500
2. Taxes and Duties	677,375	775,799	903,000	971,500
3. Licences	92,230	105,130	123,400	133,800
4. Fees of Court etc.	95,877	126,816	133,000	140,000
5. Posts and Telegraphs	214,475	238,500	262,000	290,000
6. Judicial Fines	9,500	13,000	15,000	17,000
7. Revenue from Government Property	225,475	226,750	254,000	276,000
8. Reimbursements	13,184	168,576	168,576	168,576
9. Interest	11,500	12,500	13,000	13,500
10. Miscellaneous	37,604	26,190	27,000	28,000
11. Sale of Crown Land	96,800	157,508	-	-
12. Overseas Aid Scheme	56,712	67,132	70,488	74,012
Total Ordinary Revenue	£1,933,699	2,380,519	2,473,464	2,653,888
Add Revenue expected to accrue from investment of Development funds as shown in plan	-	-	300,000	400,000
TOTAL	£1,933,699	2,380,519	2,773,464	3,053,888
Less (a) Reimbursements	24,252	168,576	168,576	168,576
(b) Sale of Crown Land	96,800	157,508	-	-
Net Recurrent Revenue	£1,812,647	2,054,435	2,604,888	2,885,312

NET RECURRENT BUDGET EXPENDITURE PROJECTION

HEAD	Revised 1963 1964	1964 1965	1965 1966	1966 1967	1967 1968
	£	£	£	£	£
STATUTORY					
1. Judiciary	1,552	1,552	1,552	1,552	1,552
2. Pensions & Gratuities	108350	117,350	125,152	133,348	141,950
3. Public Debt	173,960	200,482	200,482	200,482	200,482
4. Public Service Comm.	-	4,020	4,020	4,020	4,020
5. Miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL STATUTORY	£284,862	324,404	332,206	340,402	349,004
VOTED					
6. Her Majesty's Commissioner	10,706	12,322	12,938	13,584	14,263
7. Chief Secretary.	30,529	37,842	39,734	41,720	43,806
8. Councils	30,326	30,155	31,662	33,245	34,907
9. District Administration	229452	253,688	266,372	279,690	293,674
10. Information	19,428	19,507	20,482	21,506	22,581
11. Immigration	29,553	25,652	26,934	28,280	29,694
12. Police	287,629	345,310	362,575	380,703	399,738
13. Public Service Commission	771	3,085	3,239	3,400	3,570
14. Finance	72,657	30,082	31,586	33,165	34,823
15. Treasury	225,008	333,399	184,686	193,920	203,616
16. Audit	14,266	15,679	16,462	17,285	18,149
17. Law Office	15,426	16,800	17,640	18,522	19,448
18. Administration of Justice	10,279	15,899	16,693	17,527	18,403
19. Natural Resources etc.	9,579	9,570	10,048	10,550	11,077
20. Agriculture	98,834	106,939	112,285	117,899	123,793
21. Game	13,717	14,783	15,522	16,298	17,112
22. Geological, Hydrological& Mineral Survey	71,958	74,603	78,333	82,249	86,361
23. Tsetse Fly Control	75,216	75,679	79,462	83,435	87,606
24. Underground water Dev.	65,983	64,131	67,337	70,703	74,238
25. Veterinary	351,406	288,108	302,513	317,638	333,519
C/FWD	1,662,723	1,773,233	1,696503	1,781,319	I,870,378

NET RECURRENT BUDGET EXPENDITURE PROJECTION.

HEAD	Revised 1963 1964 £	1964 1965 £	1965 1966 £	1966 1967 £	1967 1968 £
B/FWD	1,662.723	1,773,233	1,696,503	1,781,319	1,870,378
26. Tribal Affairs & Soc. Serv.	10,250	11,225	11,786	12,375	12,993
27. Education	283,220	467,841	491,233	515,794	541,583
28. Medical	276,233	273,692	287,376	301,744	316,831
29. Prisons	37,791	36,243	38,055	39,957	41,954
30. Social Welfare.	3,366	3,904	4,099	4,303	4,518
31. Townships Works & Communications	6,083	9,771	10,259	10,771	11,309
32. Posts & Telegraphs	117,955	124,125	130,331	136,847	143,689
33. Public Works Dept.	509,081	516,469	408,642	429,074	450,529
35. Overseas Aid Scheme	64,213	75,132	78,888	82,832	86,973
TOTAL VOTED RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	2,970,915	3,291,635	3,157 ,172	3,315,016	3,480,757
ADD STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	284,862	324,404	332,206	340,402	349,004
TOTAL RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	3,255,777	3,616,039	3,489,378	3,655,418	3,829,761
LESS					
REIMBURSEMENTS	24,253	168,576	168,576	168,576	168,576
SALE OF CROWN LAND	96,800	157,508	-	-	-
	3,134,724	3,289,955	3,320,802	3,486,842	3,661,185
ADD C.D. & W. RECURRENT COSTS TO BE TAKEN ON TO BUDGET FROM 1965/66	-	-	10,000	63,000	115,000
FORECAST OF NET RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.	£3,134,724	3,289,955	3,330,802	3,549,842	3,776,185